

THE TIMES
1785-1985

Tomorrow

Fair winds - and free
Tall ships and the
commercial return of sail
power

A modest proposal
Philip Howard on
training the young for
unemployment

Silver screen
Tom Conti on his move
into films in *American
Dreamer*

Football finish
Preview of final weekend
of the League programme

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition prize of £2,000 was won yesterday by Mr George Dick of Crayke, Green, Herefordshire. Portfolio list, page 20; how to play, information service, back page. Tomorrow, £22,000 can be won - the weekly prize of £20,000, plus the daily £2,000.

Cost curb on homes for elderly

Plans to stop the elderly moving into private old people's homes at state expense when they would be better off cared for at home have been put to health and social security ministers in an aim to curb the growth in supplementary benefit spending on such homes. Page 3

Pound rises

The pound rose by 3.4 cents, joining at \$1.2387 in London as the dollar fell back against all currencies. Page 21

MPs' break

The House of Commons will rise for the spring adjournment on Friday, May 24 and return on June 3. The Lords will rise a day earlier.

Organist dies

Reginald Dixon, the former Blackpool Tower hall organist, died yesterday, aged 81.



Sports chief

John Smith, the chairman of Liverpool Football Club, will succeed Dick Jeeps as chairman of the Sports Council on May 20. Page 26

(SPECIAL REPORT)

Lending the cash to help businesses to grow has become a boom industry. Venture capital is now being taken up by both small and large enterprises. Pages 15-19

ENIGMA

Don't miss the telephone number and today's clue in the Codename Enigma Competition in the Information Service on the back page.

Leader page 13

Letters: On remand policy, from Lord Glenarthur; Bosphorus contract, from Mr C. R. Head

Leading articles: Mrs Thatcher in Perth; Security Commission; Obituary, page 14

Dr Frank Morgan, Mr Tom Hoosen, MP

Features, pages 10-12

Bernard Levin on Civil Servants' rights; India's shaky hand of friendship; How superpowers have kept the post-war peace; Some tips for Mr Murdoch from Moreover; Starting young on the drugs path; Motorways on the move

Classified, pages 24, 28-30

Business to Business, 24; Car Buyers' Guide, 28, 29

Home News 2-4
Overseas 5-7
Arts 8
Business 20-25
Court 14
Crown 10-12
Daily 12
Events 22
Law Report 25

29
30
14
14
26-28
31
31
14
32

29
30
14
14
26-28
31
31
14
32

29
30
14
14
26-28
31
31
14
32

29
30
14
14
26-28
31
31
14
32

29
30
14
14
26-28
31
31
14
32

29
30
14
14
26-28
31
31
14
32

Thatcher promises new-style MI5 after report on Bettaney

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister yesterday pledged determined action to eradicate significant "management weaknesses" in the Security Service, following publication of a scathing Security Commission report on the Bettaney case.

Mrs Thatcher told the Commons that she expected "a change of style of management" under the new director general, who was giving the utmost care and attention to the commission's "scathing criticisms of the errors by the Security Service in relation to the management of Bettaney's career."

Sir Anthony Duff, former chairman of the Cabinet Office Joint Intelligence Committee, has been given the sensitive task of satisfying Mrs Thatcher's demand for reassurance. His appointment, in February, coincided with delivery of the Security Commission report.

The commission, chaired by Lord Bridge of Harwich, concluded that there came a point in October 1982 when there should have been, "but was not", a very full investigation of Bettaney's withdrawal, isolated and drunken lifestyle.

Mrs Thatcher said that an investigation "would probably have led to the removal of his positive vetting clearance, and the cessation of his employment in the Security Service." In the event, he was arrested before he was able to pass to the Russians information that would have inflicted "grave damage" to British interests.

Although Whitehall sources last night refused to say whether anyone had been dismissed or transferred from the service, the report goes far wider than the

Bettaney affair to level charges of complacency, insularity, inflexibility and inefficiency at senior management level of the service.

It says that: "A more open and self-critical style of management is required, to counter the necessary isolation of the service, and to encourage younger members to express their views."

A coherent and explicit personnel strategy needs to be introduced, with thorough back-up training for all personnel managers at the Civil Service College, so that accountability and responsibility is clear-cut - following a thorough-going examination of personnel management practices in the service.

Those under the age of 40, who were normally barred from managerial responsibilities, should be trained for management and a substantial devolution of responsibility should be considered.

The possibility of recruitment of "competent" personnel managers from elsewhere in Whitehall, "or even from a wider field", should be considered, and a two-way traffic of secondments and cross-postings between the Security Service, the Civil Service and the Armed Forces should be encouraged.

One other point made by the commission touches a more human difficulty faced by the service. The report says: "Many outstanding and distinguished historical figures have been notoriously heavy drinkers, and that there was a reluctance to report colleagues. But it emphasized that it was in the interest of the service, and involved no disloyalty, to report

on a colleague whose drunkenness "reaches the stage of offensive or indiscreet behaviour, or manifest loss of self-control."

In the Commons, Mrs Thatcher also anticipated the substantial pressure that exists on both sides of the House for a new internal complaints procedure.

She volunteered that the new director general had been asked to consider and report back on "what developments he proposed". Mrs Thatcher was pressed on that precise point by Sir Edward Gardiner, Conservative chairman of the Select Committee on Home Affairs, and by Mr Merlyn Rees, the former Labour Home Secretary.

The Prime Minister told Sir Edward: "We are naturally concerned that there should be a channel for those within the Security Service who have certain strong feelings about things they are asked to do; they should have a proper channel through which they can make their views known."

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, responding to Mrs Thatcher's statement, said that another internal reorganisation would not, and could not, allay widespread concern: the service was not as professional as it should be in the discovery of spies outside its own offices.

However, the most drastic indictment was delivered by Mr John Browne, the right-wing Conservative MP for Winchester, who told Mrs Thatcher that service credibility was now so low that "surely nothing short of forming a new service will suffice."

Commission report, page 2
Leading article, page 13

A second black dies after arrest

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

A second black man has died within a week from head injuries after being detained by the South African police. He is Mr Sipho Ntusi, a 20-year-old branch organizer of the Congress of South African Students, an affiliate of the United Democratic Front, one of the main non-parliamentary opposition groups.

According to the police, Mr Ntusi was arrested last Saturday, in the Orange Free State town of Oudtshoorn, on a charge of public violence, and "went into convulsions" while being questioned. He was taken to a hospital at Welkom and then transferred to Bloemfontein, 120 miles away.

The superintendent of the Welkom hospital said last night however, that Mr Ntusi had been suffering from head injuries, and that he had been sent to Bloemfontein because the hospital at Welkom was not equipped to deal with such cases.

Last Monday, a prominent black trade unionist, Mr Andries Raditsela, died in a Soweto hospital 48 hours after being released from custody.

Migrants move, page 5

Gorbachov plea for 'patient dialogue'

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Mr Mikhail Gorbachov yesterday called for a "patient and constructive dialogue" with the West to "check the slide into the nuclear abyss", and apparent attempt to soften the impact of his harshly anti-Western V-E Day speech on Wednesday.

The Soviet leader, speaking at a reception in the Kremlin after the military parade on Red Square to mark "the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War".

Mr Gorbachov, who had earlier reviewed the parade from the top of the Lenin mausoleum, said it not only commemorated the fallen heroes of the war against Hitler but also showed Russia's present enemies that the Soviet Union had a "strong defensive shield".

In the past war all those who cherished the ideals of progress and democracy had united to crush the "ominous forces of reaction" despite their ideological and class differences. "It is essential that all this does not remain just a page in history", the Soviet leader said. "Regrettably, the problems of present day world politics are, they can and must be resolved only by way of talks."

Moscow parade and Lisbon walk-out, page 5

Legionnaire's disease toll rises

Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Minister for Health, sought yesterday to calm fears over Legionnaires' disease as the number of deaths during the outbreak in Staffordshire rose by one to 32 (Craig Seton writes).

A further four people were admitted to two hospitals in Stafford yesterday suffering acute respiratory illnesses with symptoms similar to those of Legionnaires' disease.

In addition to the Stafford-

shire deaths, one woman patient has died of the disease at a Portsmouth hospital, where seven wards and three theatres have been closed during disinfection, and a relief nurse at a private Bristol hospital has also died. There is no thought to be a link between the cases.

Mr Clarke said yesterday: "We are all concerned when there is a bad outbreak of an unusual disease, but I hope we do not have the kind of daft reactions we had when AIDS

(Acquired immune deficiency syndrome) first came to public notice. It would be quite wrong if people reacted by being fearful of going into hospital."

The four people admitted to hospital in Stafford yesterday brought to 13 the number who have been taken in for urgent treatment and tests since Wednesday morning, in spite of the hopes of health officials that the outbreak there had reached peak. Sixty-eight people are now under treatment in Stafford

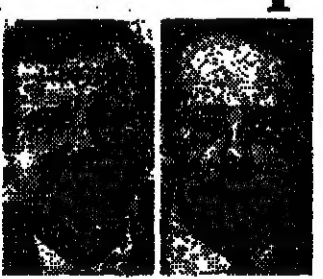
BBC drops Checkpoint 'over libel fears'

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

Radio 4's programme *Checkpoint* is to be axed amid claims that the BBC's commitment to investigative reporting is waning in the wake of the record £1.2 million libel costs, including £75,000 damages, incurred over two weeks ago over a report in *That's Life*.

The BBC denied that the corporation was changing its editorial policy because of the case, but radio and television current affairs staff confirmed that they had been led to believe that the scope for investigations was to be limited.

BBC Radio said that *Checkpoint* was being axed because its presenter, Roger Cook, was taking up a post with Central Television, and it was yet to be decided whether any other investigative journalism programmes would take its place.



Mr Grade (left) and Mr Pagnamenta.

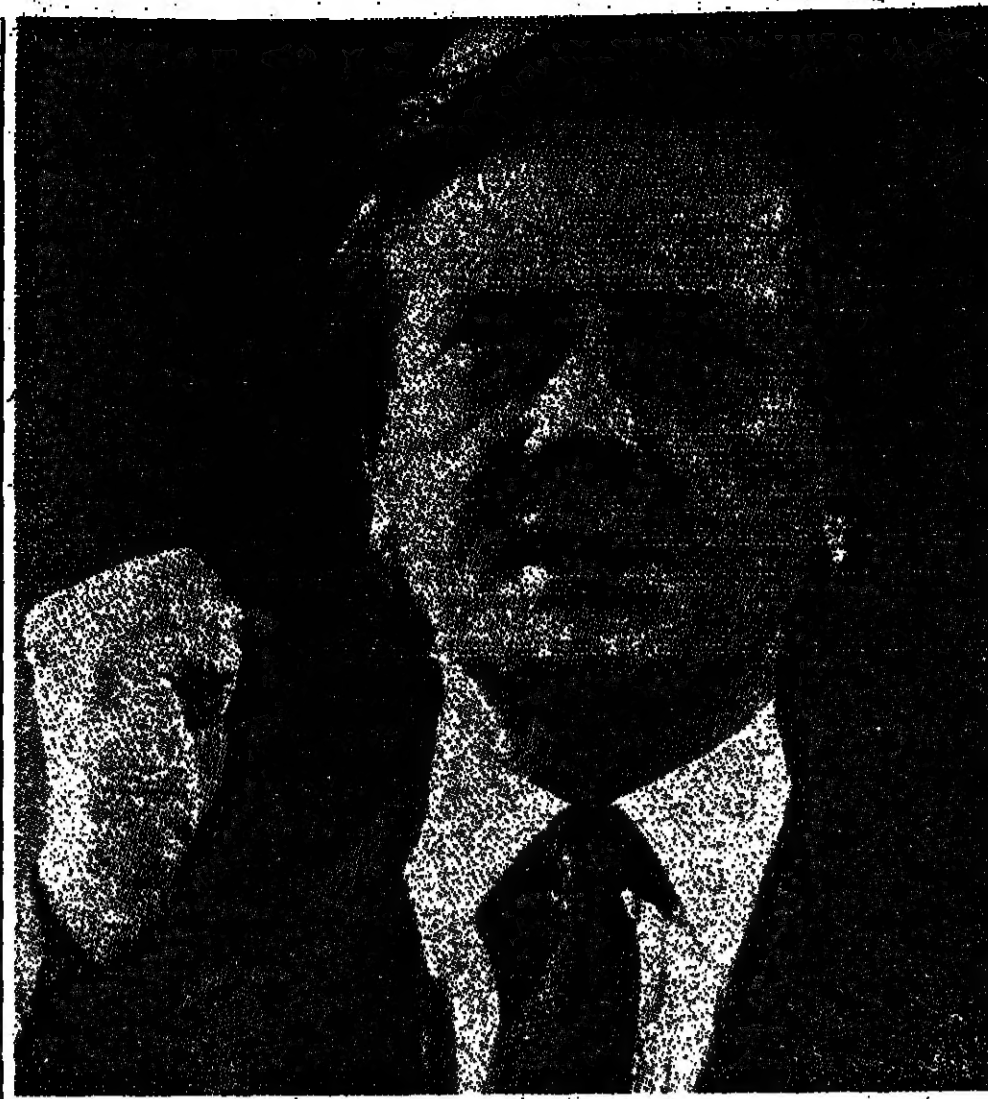
But senior journalists in BBC Radio said that the programme has been presented by other journalists, and doubted the commitment of the corporation to tackle "hard" stories after the *That's Life* debacle.

"Nobody has put anything in writing, but it has been made clear that we should stick to soft targets," one journalist said. "Among the television current

affairs staff there is growing anger over fears that a lack of commitment to investigative journalism will hamstring the new *Watchdog* programme and place a question mark against the future of the *Rough Justice* series.

Last week *Watchdog* journalists were told by the new head of current affairs, Mr Peter Pagnamenta, that the programme's brief was to investigate consumer issues, "not some of the tougher questions which many staff thought it would tackle."

Watchdog was very nearly axed by Mr Michael Grade when he became a controller of BBC 1 last year. It was originally a segment of *Nationwide*, due to be axed in favour of a new *Sixty Minutes*, and was saved only when the National Union of Journalists launched a campaign. Many decisions being contested by BBC journalists



Mr Michael Heseltine in fighting mood at yesterday's conference. He said the Government claimed a "moral superiority" over the Opposition on the issue of nuclear weapons. Photograph: Tom Kidd.

Rates aid placates Scottish Tories

From Julian Haviland, Political Editor, Perth

At least £48 million has been found by the Treasury to help Scottish businesses faced with exceptional rate increases, and to stem the anger of the Government's supporters in Scotland.

The announcement of that munificence yesterday by George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, on top of £57 million already promised for domestic rate relief, went some way to placate indignant members of the Scottish Conservative Party at their annual conference in Perth.

But while accepting this interim relief, the party was united in demanding early results from the root and branch reforms of the rating system being planned by the Cabinet.

Faced with accusations of betrayal of pledges to reform the rate, Mr Younger went closer than his colleagues have gone to promising action before the next general election.

In what itself amounted to a pledge, he agreed with a speaker who said that "another manifesto commitment would not do itself enough". Mr Younger said: "I accept on behalf of the

'Iron Lady' softens her image

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

After years of reversion in her role as the "Iron Lady," Mrs Thatcher yesterday showed the first clear signs of bowing to mounting pressure from party supporters to soften her image.

During Prime Minister's question time in the Commons, she struck Conservative MPs with her new, softer, more conciliatory, placatory style.

Gone was the stridency and hectoring which some Conservative MPs say is not only deeply troubling party workers but was mainly responsible for the bad party performance in recent county council elections.

Her new approach did not go unnoticed by the man at the receiving end of past "Iron Lady" attacks, Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, who said: "She must have a new hypothesis."

The new style appears to be deliberate. It follows a meeting with Mr John Gummer, the party chairman, who conveyed the doorstep message from voters that it was her image rather than Government policies that had harmed the party.

Mrs Thatcher, credited with acute political antennae, seems to have accepted his advice.

Tories face stiff test in by-election

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Government was plunged yesterday into the by-election test it had hoped to avoid with the death of Mr Tom Hoosen, the Conservative MP for Brecon and Radnor.

Mr Hoosen, aged 52, a former Conservative Party director of communications, had a majority of 8,784 at the 1983 general election, a lead which MPs of all parties agreed yesterday was vulnerable.

Labour and the Alliance, who were neck-and-neck in the 1983 contest, will speed up the selection of their candidates in the belief that whichever gets its campaign moving faster will have the better chance of maximizing the anti-Conservative vote.

Some Labour MPs were conceding last night that they would have a tough fight to prevent an Alliance bandwagon getting under way in an area which looks promising territory for them.

Obituary, page 14

Three-line whip over trading law

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

The Government has decided to override Conservative opposition to Sunday shopping with a Commons motion, to be debated a week on Monday, which is expected to be subject to a three-line whip.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, said last night Labour would "take note" of the motion and would not oppose it outright. But he said that there was concern on both sides of the Commons about Sunday observance, the impact of restriction on small businesses, and the consequences for retail staff.

Although more than 100 Conservative MPs have signed an inspired backbench Commons motion approving the changes recommended in the Audit report, there are significant reservations among some Conservative MPs.

Repeated backbench attempts to free Sunday trading with a Private Members' Bill have been blocked.

Government loses in Lords again

The Government last night suffered another important defeat in the Lords over a proposed Bill which strikes at the heart of the Local Government Bill to abolish the Greater London Council and the metropolitan counties.

Peers voted to set up overall waste disposal authorities in the affected areas which again runs directly counter to the Government's determination to leave the areas without any strategic authorities.

By 170 votes to 166 they voted to remove from the Bill a clause transferring waste disposal to the London boroughs and district councils. The Government, then, "accepted" without a division an amendment to establish new authorities.

Phased abolition of Serps agreed

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Cabinet yesterday prepared the way for a long and bitter political struggle with a decision to abolish the state earnings related pension scheme (Serps) and to phase it out over a period of years.

The decision, one of the key results of the review of the welfare state by Mr Norman Fowler, the Secretary of State for Social Services, on which the Cabinet completed discussion after a further three-hour session yesterday, is to be implemented by legislation to be introduced in November and on the statute book by the following summer.

Ministers have decided that the change, which ends the uneasy all-party consensus on

Review details, page 2

pensions, should be undertaken well before the next election because they accept that it could be unpopular.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, last night at Westminster committed the next Labour government to restoring the scheme and said the implications for employers of abolition were potentially devastating.

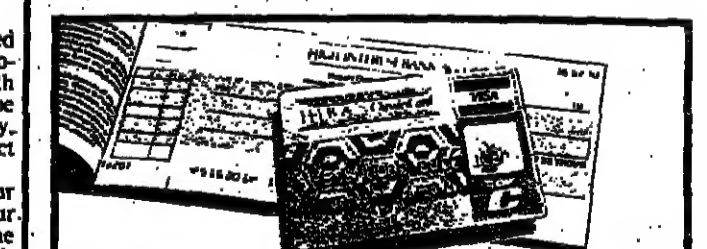
The party's "Save Serps" campaign is already under way, and its front-bench spokesman and MPs have been urged to concentrate their weekend speeches on the issue.

After yesterday's Cabinet meeting, the Prime Minister told the Commons that the proposals would be published in a Green Paper by Mr Fowler soon after the Whitsun recess.

Although ministers stress that there is scope for consultation, it is clear that their minds are made up on the main ingredients of the reform package which has been the four separate studies set up more than a year ago and which subject of have been co-ordinated in Cabinet committee since January. It was even suggested last night that the issue was unlikely to return to the Cabinet.

It appeared that Mr Fowler who was said by his colleagues to be well-satisfied with the outcome, had won a victory over the Treasury, which was worried about the cost of replacing Serps with compulsory private provisions on which it will have to grant tax relief.

The decision to phase the abolition, with contributions gradually being wound down and no one else joining the scheme from the passage of the legislation, arose from discussion involving the Prime Minister, Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, and Mr Fowler before yesterday's meeting. It is designed to ease the immediate impact on employers - the ICI has claimed that it could lose £3 billion a year.



Now, the current account which pays high interest

Now there's a new, more effective way to manage both your everyday money and your savings - the Classic High Interest Bank Account with Robert Fleming Bankers. See how it compares with your present arrangements.

* High interest on your entire balance earns interest, credited to your account daily.

* Current account facilities including a cheque book for payments of any amount, standing orders, direct debits and monthly statements.

* Widely accepted VISA Classic Card can be used to pay for goods and services at more than 4 million establishments worldwide.

* Cash withdrawals worldwide Your VISA Classic Card enables you to withdraw cash without charge at any VISA bank.

You only require a £500 initial deposit to open an account. For full details FREEPOST the coupon today or phone Peter Peasey in our Customer Services Department on 0708-66966.

Robert Fleming & Co. Limited accepts deposits as principal. Save & Prosper acts as their agent.

Classic HIGH-INTEREST BANK ACCOUNT

For Peter Peasey, Customer Services Department, Save & Prosper, FREEPOST, Bedford MK1 1BR. Please send the full details of the Classic High Interest Bank Account with Robert Fleming Bankers.

Name (Mr/Ms/Ms)

Address

Postcode

Tel. No. (Home)

(Business)

ROBERT FLEMING BANKERS

SAVE & PROSPER

Security Commission report

MI5 criticized for not ending Bettaney's security clearance

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Faced with Michael Bettaney's history of heavy drinking, MI5 should have stripped him of his security clearance when he was convicted for drunkenness and not allowed him to move to counter-espionage work, the Security Commission said yesterday in its report on the case. Bettaney was convicted last year of trying to spy for the Soviet Union.

A few days before Bettaney started his new job in December 1982, an MI5 internal security official expressed concern at his vulnerability, and asked to be told if Bettaney did not keep his pledge to stop drinking. The report said, "Four months later Bettaney was drinking again, and spying, but no action was taken."

In a report dotted with recommendations for the Security Service, including the carrying out of positive vetting practices to the same high standard as other departments and watching the level of staff drinking, the commission roundly condemns the failure to deal with Bettaney after his conviction for drunkenness in October 1982.

By that stage Bettaney had been warned three times about his drinking, which began during service in Ulster between 1976 and 1978. As early as 1980 a senior officer warned Bettaney's new superior about the drinking.

By early 1982, when Bettaney was drinking the equivalent of a bottle of spirits a day, he should have been officially reprimanded, the commission said. A junior officer had reported that Bettaney was so drunk at a private party he was grossly abusive to his woman companion.

On the way home in a car Bettaney insulted the woman, who asked to be dropped off. At her home she got out of the car and ran away, pursued by Bettaney who could barely stand. A lighted pipe was burning in his pocket.

In October 1982, Bettaney was reprimanded after his conviction but the report said: "We do not doubt that those responsible for the decision to

limit action...believed what they were doing was appropriate. Our firm view is they were mistaken. It is at this point alone that we say with confidence that the security service could, and in our judgement should, have taken action."

Bettaney's positive vetting should have been rescinded. This would have prevented him becoming an agent.

When the question of tougher action was put by the commission to the then director general of MI5, they were told that the resignation offer made at the time by Bettaney could not have been accepted, it was felt that it was better to have Bettaney under the service's control and one breakdown should not cost MI5 an experienced officer.

The commission decided: "We must express our own unequivocal view that if the holder of a sensitive PV post is found to have, or is suspected of, a character defect which calls his fitness for PV clearance into question, it cannot be good ground for continuing his PV, and consequent employment in highly-sensitive work that withdrawal of PV clearance might itself jeopardise the security of information."

Looking at the Bettaney case under a series of headings, the commission found:

Employment history
In 1976, undergoing training for "an operational role involving a high degree of stress" (thought to refer to Ulster) Bettaney "expressed some doubts about the prospect of this assignment and his suitability for it."

Treachery
The commission recommended that random searches should be introduced for staff leaving MI5 premises. Bettaney was able to take a camera in and out of the building.

Character, motivation and drinking habits
Bettaney, who was seen by the commission in prison, was a man with a "considerable sense of inferiority and insecurity". In prison he avoided his Marxist beliefs, saw no inconsistency with his Roman Catholicism and only regret was for any disloyalty to colleagues.

Looking at his drunkenness the commission said: "We do consider, however, that the extent of his drinking and the occasions of extreme drunkenness which became known to his instability of character to which insufficient importance was attached."

Drinking was noted in Bettaney's annual report in the spring of 1982 and taken up with him by a staff management officer. He was reprimanded in October after the drink conviction, and told he would be dismissed if there were further incidents. Four days later he was arrested for travelling without a ticket on a train but kept the case from his superiors.

Errors made by the Security Service in relation to Bettaney's employment.
The commission found that the ethos of the service in the past had not been alert to the risks of drink.

There was not enough reaction to Bettaney's drinking at this stage before the conviction. MI5 agreed that with hindsight Bettaney should have been suspended pending investigation after the court case, should have been put into counter espionage if he was allowed to keep his clearance after the case.

Positive vetting Procedures:
When Bettaney's PV was examined at the end of five years it was "both superficial and inadequate". No one who had supervised Bettaney had been consulted, although this was normal in other departments. The commission said this should have been done. This officer who did check the PV was never told about Bettaney's doubts in 1977. Changes had now been made in the system.

Report of the Security Commission, March 1985. (Stationary Office: £3.70).

Leading article, page 13



Mr David Prendergast (left) and Mr Roy Lynk leaving NUM headquarters after yesterday's meeting.

NUM suspends judgement on Notts men

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The National Union of Mineworkers' executive yesterday suspended judgement on disciplinary charges facing the two leaders for the Nottinghamshire miners who worked during the 12 months' strike.

A reconvened meeting next Tuesday will decide whether to take the first steps to dismiss Mr Roy Lynk and Mr David Prendergast, the acting general secretary and president of the Nottinghamshire area, after spending more than four hours yesterday hearing the case.

Mr Lynk said after leaving the meeting in Sheffield he had received a very fair hearing. It was chaired by Mr Michael

McGahay, the union's vice-president, in the absence of Mr Arthur Scargill.

Next week's meeting will only be attended by those members who heard the arguments put forward yesterday,

which means that those who will be absent, in addition to Mr Scargill, will include Ray Chubb and Mr Henry Richardson, the official NUM leaders in the area.

The charges against Mr

Nacods confident on vote

Leaders of 16,000 pit deputies were confident that their members would vote by a substantial majority for an overtime ban as a ballot began last night (Our Labour Reporter writes).

Mr Ken Sampey, president of the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shotfired, said that his

members were "absolutely sick and tired of the way in which the coal board refused to implement the modified colliery review procedure which had ended last year's strike threat by the union."

The intended closure of Bedwas pit, in South Wales, and the Frances complex, in Scotland, had prompted the call for an overtime ban.

Lynk and Mr Prendergast include working for the dismissal of Mr Richardson, organizing rule changes to remove the Nottinghamshire area from the jurisdiction of the national union, refusing to hold an area ballot on a 50p levy to support miners dismissed during the strike and recommending an end to the national overtime ban against national instructions.

The men could be suspended from their posts as full-time union officials by next week's special executive meeting.

The Nottinghamshire officials have already said that they will ignore any disciplinary measures taken against them.

Hermes faces breakers' yard

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

Hermes, flagship to the task force during the campaign to recapture the Falkland Islands three years ago, could soon be scrapped.

The "old lady" of the Royal Navy, which was built at the Vickers Yard in Barrow in 1944 and commissioned in 1959, is due to be replaced as Britain's third aircraft carrier later this year by Ark Royal, now undergoing sea trials.

Yesterday a senior Ministry of Defence official disclosed that that could mean Hermes is destined for the breakers' yard. Although technically she has a secondary role as a helicopter carrier for amphibious operations, defence officials privately accept she is unlikely to continue in operational service, with the Royal Navy at least.

Mr Michael Gainsborough, assistant under secretary at the Ministry, told the Commons Defence Select Committee she was an old ship with old-fashioned system of propulsion, which needed a larger than average crew because of her size.

"Hermes might be sold off if other governments express interest in her. The other possibility is that she would go to scrap if we had no further use for her," he said.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, is likely to make a decision about her future within the next year.

Apart from acting as the tactical command centre during the conflict, from where Rear Admiral "Sandy" Woodward directed the Falklands campaign, Hermes played a crucial role in providing air cover for the rest of the task force and spearheading anti-submarine operations.

Hermes, at 28,500 tonnes, is the oldest big warship afloat. Her complement, including air crew for the squadron of Sea Harriers and Sea King helicopters she can carry, is about 1,300.

Her complement, including air crew for the squadron of Sea Harriers and Sea King helicopters she can carry, is about 1,300.

Her complement, including air crew for the squadron of Sea Harriers and Sea King helicopters she can carry, is about 1,300.

Her complement, including air crew for the squadron of Sea Harriers and Sea King helicopters she can carry, is about 1,300.

Her complement, including air crew for the squadron of Sea Harriers and Sea King helicopters she can carry, is about 1,300.

Her complement, including air crew for the squadron of Sea Harriers and Sea King helicopters she can carry, is about 1,300.

Her complement, including air crew for the squadron of Sea Harriers and Sea King helicopters she can carry, is about 1,300.

Her complement, including air crew for the squadron of Sea Harriers and Sea King helicopters she can carry, is about 1,300.

Her complement, including air crew for the squadron of Sea Harriers and Sea King helicopters she can carry, is about 1,300.

Her complement, including air crew for the squadron of Sea Harriers and Sea King helicopters she can carry, is about 1,300.

Her complement, including air crew for the squadron of Sea Harriers and Sea King helicopters she can carry, is about 1,300.

Her complement, including air crew for the squadron of Sea Harriers and Sea King helicopters she can carry, is about 1,300.

Her complement, including air crew for the squadron of Sea Harriers and Sea King helicopters she can carry, is about 1,300.

Her complement, including air crew for the squadron of Sea Harriers and Sea King helicopters she can carry, is about 1,300.

Her complement, including air crew for the squadron of Sea Harriers and Sea King helicopters she can carry, is about 1,300.

Her complement, including air crew for the squadron of Sea Harriers and Sea King helicopters she can carry, is about 1,300.

Her complement, including air crew for the squadron of Sea Harriers and Sea King helicopters she can carry, is about 1,300.

Her complement, including air crew for the squadron of Sea Harriers and Sea King helicopters she can carry, is about 1,300.

Her complement, including air crew for the squadron of Sea Harriers and Sea King helicopters she can carry, is about 1,300.

Her complement, including air crew for the squadron of Sea Harriers and Sea King helicopters she can carry, is about 1,300.

Her complement, including air crew for the squadron of Sea Harriers and Sea King helicopters she can carry, is about 1,300.

Her complement, including air crew for the squadron of Sea Harriers and Sea King helicopters she can carry, is about 1,300.

Her complement, including air crew for the squadron of Sea Harriers and Sea King helicopters she can carry, is about 1,300.

Her complement, including air crew for the squadron of Sea Harriers and Sea King helicopters she can carry, is about 1,300.

C of E men's society may disband

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Church of England Men's Society, in its heyday a pillar of male Christianity and social work, is to discuss its own extinction at its annual meeting next month.

The report of an inquiry into its present shrunken condition, published yesterday, says that there is no longer a clear role for an all-male lay association. Although it had a membership of more than 130,000 before the Second World War, the society now has barely 4,000 and many branches have closed down.

It was started in 1899 to "encourage men to seek and live the Christian faith in the home, the church, at work and in leisure". Members pledged themselves to follow a Rule of Life, mainly designed to see that they said their prayers regularly, and there was a category of associate membership for those being prepared for communicant status in the Church of England.

The society was particularly active in the armed services, in prisons, and among merchant seamen. It campaigned against gambling and drunkenness; later it developed ecumenical contacts, and tackled more modern problems such as drug addiction.

The inquiry was conducted by a commission under the Provost of Chelmsford, the Very Rev John Moses, and it recommended that organizations created in the church to meet a specific need should not have their lives prolonged beyond their usefulness.

The annual meeting will also consider the proposal that a national service of thanksgiving for the society's achievements should be held on December 31 to mark its demise.

A time to live and a time to die (Church of England Men's Society, 18 Hertford Street, Coventry, £2.50).

£13m system for cable TV

Clyde Cablevision in Glasgow, one of the companies franchised to operate a multi-channel cable television network in Britain, has awarded a £13.5 million contract for an electronics system to GEC-McMichael.

The network will provide 27 television channels, 9 stereo radio channels and other services.

Royal visit to Army guarding West Belfast

Princess Anne visited Army installations overlooking the nationalist West Belfast yesterday during the final hours of her two-day visit.

It was probably the nearest a member of the Royal Family will get to an area renowned for its republican atmosphere and wider range of engagements of her visit, the princess has been surrounded by tight security and the nearest thing to a normal "walkabout" occurred in an overwhelmingly "loyalist" village in Co Down.

She ended her tour by meeting soldiers of the Royal Corps of Signals, of which she is colonel in chief, in Antrim and Co Tyrone.

Training widened for judiciary

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The introduction of training on a national basis for the judiciary in civil and family law was announced yesterday by Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lords Chancellor.

From October 1, the change will expand the role of the Judicial Studies Board, which was set up in 1979. Judicial training on the criminal side, the board's first task, is now generally accepted as part of a career in the judiciary, and the courses are also expected to provide access to higher positions.

The courses will recruit members from among 375 circuit judges, 180 county court registrars and more than 300 deputies.

Withdrawal of growth hormone

All supplies of human growth hormone, used to treat stunted growth in about 1,000 children, are to be withdrawn immediately, the Department of Health announced last night.

The decision comes after three cases in the United States of young adults treated with the hormone in the early 1960s who have developed Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, an extremely rare but fatal brain disease. British specialists said yesterday that while supplies now in use are unlikely to cause the disease, they are being withdrawn to ensure safety as genetically engineered supplies of the hormone, already in clinical trials, should be available within 12 months.

Legionnaires' disease

Hospital outbreak predicted

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

The Department of Health was warned four months ago that serious outbreaks of Legionnaires' disease and other potentially lethal infections were increasingly likely in National Health Service hospitals.

The warning was contained in a report by the Royal College of Physicians of London, which said that there was a shortage nationally of specialists to deal with such outbreaks. It emerged yesterday that the Stafford district general hospital, source of the infection that has killed 31 people, does not have a consultant in infectious diseases.

Health officials in Staffordshire at first attributed some deaths to influenza. It was only when scientists from the Centre for Communicable Diseases in

London arrived that Legionnaires' disease was identified as the cause.

"If there had been a consultant in infectious diseases at the hospital he would have been more aware of the possibility and there might well have been faster moves made," Professor Alasdair Geddes, chairman of the committee which published the report in January, said.

The report was sent to the chief medical officer at the Department of Health and to regional medical officers. Its main recommendation was that more consultants in infectious diseases should be appointed.

The present outbreak is an example of the situation we gave a warning about, in which there are fewer specialists available to deal with increasing numbers of infections such as

Legionnaires' disease. As a result, their management requires special expertise," the report said.

"In addition, hitherto unrecognized infections such as Legionnaires' disease and Aids are constantly emerging and posing new diagnostic and therapeutic problems."

The report said that most specialists in community medicine have "little or no training or experience in infectious diseases...and yet are faced with grave responsibility when outbreaks of infection occur in the community or in hospital."

Professor Geddes said yesterday he believed that health and safety standards in hospitals suffered because authorities cannot be prosecuted.

Radiation in houses near Sellafield

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Dust swept from houses near the nuclear waste reprocessing plant at Sellafield, in Cumbria, has been found to be more radioactive than household residues elsewhere in Britain. Levels of plutonium and americium range from 15 to 6,000 times that in Oxfordshire and Berkshire.

The measurements were made by scientists of the National Radiological Protection Board in the spring and summer of last year and are contained in a report "Radionuclides in House Dust".

But the protection board said that the rise in radiation levels in the area, caused by the operations of the Sellafield site of British Nuclear Fuels, was so small it could be regarded as insignificant.

Now a more intensive investigation is being conducted by specialists from Imperial College, London.

The protection board results were the first from a series of studies which began after the inquiry by Sir Douglas Black confirmed that the level of childhood leukaemia in the area was above the national average.

The survey made at the request of Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, examined 20 houses in Gosforth, St Bees, Seascale and Ravenglass, all in Cumbria, and compared them with five houses in Oxfordshire and Berkshire.

Hopes raised for end to teachers' pay dispute

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Hopes of an end to the teachers' pay dispute were raised last night when Sir John Wordie, the independent chairman of the Burnham negotiating committee, took the highly unusual step of saying in a statement to say he was cautiously optimistic of a settlement.

After a day of informal talks between teachers' unions and employers, much of which was taken up with a quarrel between the National Union of Teachers and the others about whether to attend a meeting last night with Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education, Sir John said: "There seems to exist a real determination to endeavour to conclude a settlement."

Yesterday's meeting was held as a preliminary to talks in the full Burnham Committee next Wednesday. The smaller teaching unions failed to persuade the biggest, the NUT, to go along with the employers to a joint meeting with Sir Keith last night, so the local employers went on their own.

It is understood the local authorities told Sir Keith that if they were to offer teachers more than the 4 per cent already on offer, they would risk being penalized by the Government.

The progress made yesterday in informal talks between unions and employers was on the question of relaxing the formal Burnham Committee procedures. The employers do not want to increase their offer to the teachers if it is used as a higher base for going to arbitration.

In the morning - before the teachers asked to meet on their own to argue about the meeting with Sir Keith - Mr Philip Merridale, leader of the employers' side, also offered to talk about a range of figures within which there might be a settlement. That, however, was not pursued because time was taken up with talks about the meeting with the Secretary of State.

A new wave of selective strikes was announced by the NUT yesterday.

The latest action will hit 41 authorities between next Tuesday and Thursday, with similar action in another two to be confirmed later.

Migraine diagnosed in train crash driver

A doctor told an inquest in London yesterday that when he examined the driver of an Euston to Bletchley commuter train which crashed at Wembley last October, killing three people, he diagnosed the possibility of organic brain disease.

Dr David Owen said he referred the driver, Mr Ronald Armstrong, aged 63, of Golden Riddy, Linslade, Leighton Buzzard, to Dr Andrew Gale, a consultant neurologist, who reported that Mr Armstrong had a history of occasional headaches and blurred vision. He diagnosed a type of migraine.

Dr Owen said the day before the crash on October 11, Mr Armstrong had to stop his car for 10 minutes because of his

illness. Dr Gale found that he also suffered amnesia for about half a minute and diagnosed transient global amnesia, where a person forgets who he is and where he is.

Three people died when the 545 train collided with a Freightliner and went off the rails at Wembley Central. The inquest, at Brent Town Hall, Wembley, had heard that the driver was speeding, and that he had told a passenger "we just hit the freight train. It was my fault."

John Weaver, a scientific officer, estimated the speed of the passenger train on impact as between 37 and 57 mph.

The jury returned verdicts of accidental death.

Phase-out for state pensions scheme

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Changes agreed by the Cabinet yesterday as a result of Mr Norman Fowler's review of social security will touch almost every part of the £40 billion a year social security system.

Among the key changes believed to have been approved are: Pensions: The state earnings related pension scheme is to be abolished and replaced with compulsory private provision through personal or occupational schemes. But abolition will be phased, perhaps over five years. Those in the scheme will have existing rights protected.

But new entrants will be prevented from joining, probably from April 1987, and existing members will to phase in private provision as their contributions and benefits under Seps decline.

The decision to phase avoids the turmoil of the Treasury having to lose large sums in tax relief on private pensions in one year, but national insurance contributions for employers and employees in contract-out schemes will still have to rise as Seps in phased out, perhaps by 2 per cent.

Housing benefits: The biggest each cut: about £750 million, is expected to be cut from the £4 billion bill, with benefit being paid less far up the income scale, affecting people in work and occupational pensioners, and being withdrawn more quickly as income rises.

Most controversially, even more on the benefit, including those on supplementary benefit who have had their full housing costs met will have to meet up to 20 per cent of their rates.

Child and family benefits: Child benefits, costing £4 billion and paid for more than 12 million children, will remain. But it is unlikely to be fully uprated for inflation and may not even rise to the expected £7.25 a week as early as this November. That will help pay a new Family Premium and Family Credit.

Family premium, worth perhaps £4 or £5 a week, will go to families on supplementary benefit the sum will be paid regardless of the number of children. Family credit, the most innovative of the proposals, will replace Family Income Supplement, costing £1.30 million a year and claimed by only half the 400,000 families entitled to it. Employees in low paid work, up to perhaps £90 a week, will be entitled to the supplementary benefit rates for their children which will be paid as a credit through their pay rather than through a Post Office Giro as FIS is paid.

Employers will make the payment, deducting it from their tax and national insurance. The benefit is likely to be payable for six-monthly periods rather than for the 12 months FIS is payable. The effect will mean more of the family's income going to the man.

Supplementary benefit: Extra weekly payment for heating, diet, laundry and the like will be abolished and the benefit is likely to be renamed Income Support. Four separate weekly rates will be paid to pensioners, long-term sick and disabled, single-parent families and unemployed. There will be many losers as well as gainers, although those who do better under the present system will retain their current payments, with no upratings until the new benefit rates catch up.

All single payments for furniture, clothing, cookers, linen and repairs will be replaced by a new Social Aid Fund, which will give loans rather than grants. Repayment will be made by weekly deductions from benefit.

Death and birth: The £30 death grant, paid to all at a cost of £17 million a year, will be abolished, with only the poorest receiving help with funeral expenses. The £25 maternity grant, costing £18 million a year, will be means-tested, though the sum may increase slightly. The £27.25 a week maternity allowance, which costs £157 million, will also be means-tested.

Unemployment: The Government's policy paper may contain proposals to replace the £28.45 unemployment benefit, payable for a year, with a higher rate short term unemployment benefit, payable only for six months. Consultation is likely, however. But Mr Fowler is expected to go ahead with plans not to pay mortgage interest to the unemployed for the first six months.

Young people: The paper may not raise the question of withdrawing supplementary benefit from 16 to 19-year-olds, giving them the option of education or a training place. That is the long-term intention but action is not expected until training places are available to all.

Steel output up

British weekly steel production last month averaged nearly 344,000 tonnes, the highest level for five years, after increased demand from manufacturing industry.

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia £24.50, Belgium £19.50, Canada £22.00, Denmark £22.00, France £22.00, Germany £22.00, Greece £22.00, Ireland £22.00, Italy £22.00, Japan £22.00, Korea £22.00, Luxembourg £22.00, Netherlands £22.00, New Zealand £22.00, Norway £22.00, Portugal £22.00, Spain £22.00, Sweden £22.00, Switzerland £22.00, Taiwan £22.00, Thailand £22.00, Turkey £22.00, USA £22.00, UK £22.00, Yugoslavia £22.00.

501 من المجلد

Ministers study plans to curb old people moving to private homes

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Plans to stop the elderly moving into private old people's homes at the state's expense have been put to health and social security ministers.

The aim is to cap the explosive growth in supplementary benefit spending to keep the elderly in private homes.

Since 1978, the numbers in private and voluntary residential homes paid for by supplementary benefit have risen from 7,000 to more than 12,500. The bill has risen almost 20-fold to £190 million, and the cost per place was increased five-fold at a time when prices have risen by only 70 per cent.

A confidential report, commissioned by ministers and now with Mr Anthony Newton, Minister for Social Security and the Disabled, says that apart from ensuring that the residents qualify for supplementary benefit, there are no checks on

whether they need to be in a residential home.

"For individuals there is a clear risk that because of bad advice or pressure from members of their family or others, they may be tempted by the ready availability of supplementary benefit to move into a home, even though this may not be in their best interests," the report says.

Often treatment for medical problems, rehabilitation, home help, or other community services or sheltered housing might enable them to stay out of residential institutions, providing a better life at home at less cost to the public purse.

The report proposes that local authorities should assess whether residential care is really needed before the Department of Health and Social Security agrees to pay supplementary benefit to keep someone in a private home. Local authorities should also use their expertise to advise on whether the home's charges are reasonable.

The DHSS would pay for the assessments, the costs being more than offset by the savings from preventing unnecessary admissions. The system would, however, put extra demands on local authorities to provide community services and some of the savings could be used to finance more effective community care.

The report also says that long-term solutions are needed to counter both local authorities and central government paying for residential care. One solution, it says, would be for the DHSS to pay for the board and lodging element of the residential care in both independent and local authority homes, while local authorities pay the "care" element.

Because local authorities would be paying both for community care and residential care, there would be no incentive for them to divert people into private homes, as an alternative to developing care in the community.

Home grants may be means tested

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

Householders are to be means-tested for home improvement grants under proposals published in a Green Paper yesterday.

The proposals also include discretionary interest-free loans, again after a means test, to improve houses above the new standards laid down in the paper. Houses built by 1940 would be eligible, under the current system 1961 is the cut-off date.

After a two-month consultation period, the Government will draft legislation and Mr Ian Gow, Minister for Housing, said that if a Bill could be prepared for the next parliamentary session it could become law the following summer.

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities said that the scheme was "no more than a cost-cutting exercise in disguise, stage-managed by the Treasury, which will as good as dismantle the older British housing stock

brick by brick". It would enable the Government to pursue its policy of cuts in housing expenditure despite the fact that there are now more than 1.1 million unfit dwellings in the country, over 3.5 million dwellings in disrepair and 200,000 people on the home improvement grant waiting list.

The scheme arises from government dissatisfaction with the current system, which is based on the property's rateable value. Mr Gow said that many people who could not afford to improve their homes had hitherto been ineligible.

"The Government therefore proposes to introduce a system under which eligibility is determined by the financial circumstances of the owner-occupier's household. This will be fairer to those who need help and fairer to those taxpayers and ratepayers who must provide it."

Home Improvement - a new approach (Stationery Office, £3.50).

Buildings decay 'scandal'

The decaying state of Britain's buildings, from houses to hospitals, was a national scandal, Mr Michael Millwood, president of the Building Employers' Confederation, said yesterday.

Addressing a conference in London on "Building - the nation's needs", he criticised political leaders who had fought to show that there was sufficient

money being spent on capital programmes. Mr Millwood said that from 1979 to 1984 the value of construction output, including repair and maintenance work for the public sector, fell by 13 per cent from £10.9 billion to £9.5 billion. The confederation has called on the Government to invest £500 million a year in construction work.

Trombonist may be in W Germany

By Tim Jones

Seventy-six trombones may have satisfied Hollywood, but just one trombone, complete with its East German player, would be enough to satisfy a galaxy of state institutions, ranging from the head of South Wales CID to the Foreign Office.

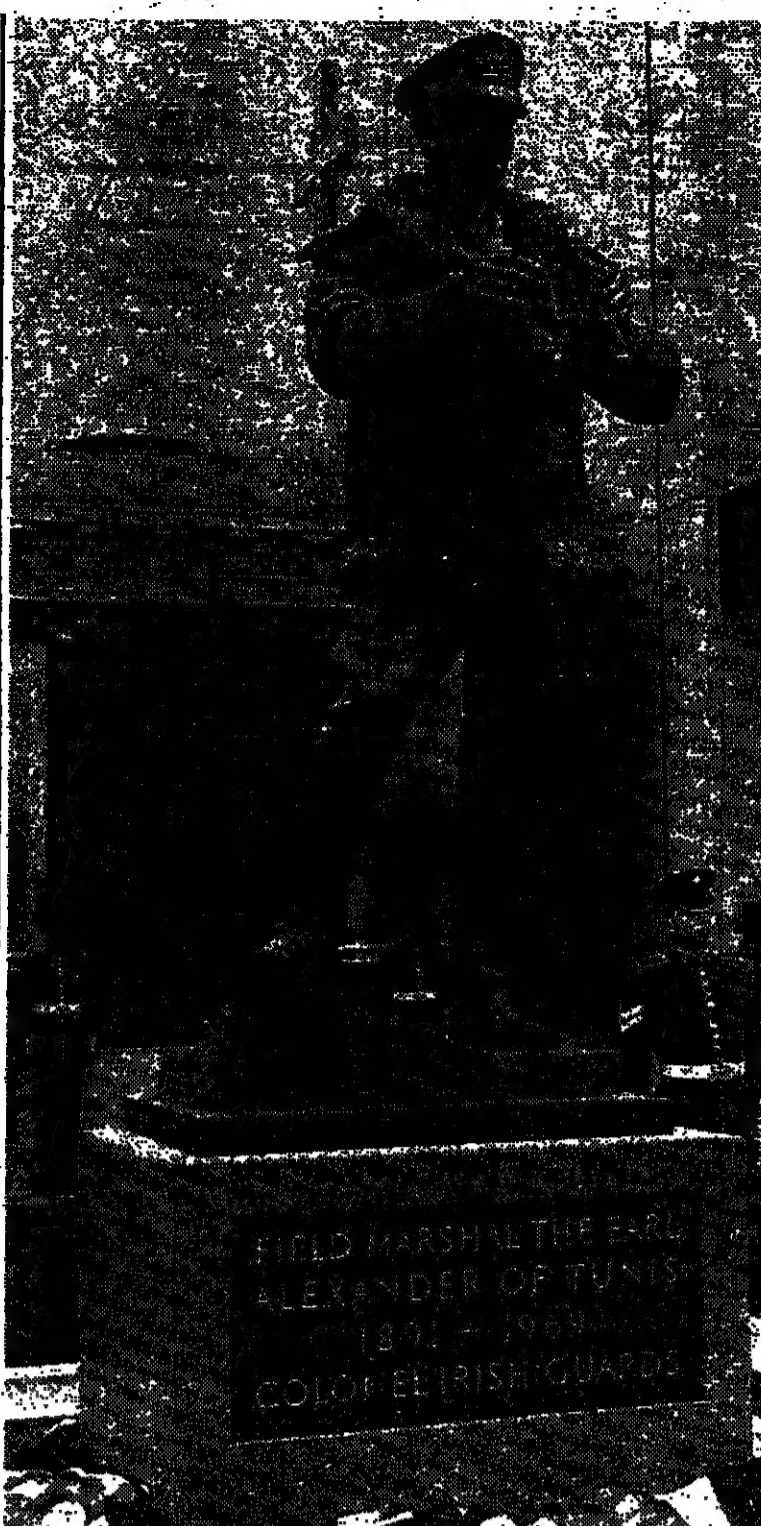
The whole apparatus of state surveillance appears unable to account for whereabouts of Herr Wilfried Helm, aged 22, who disappeared from St David's Hall, Cardiff, on Tuesday night, as his orchestra, the Berlin Symphony from East Germany was playing Beethoven's Third Piano Concerto.

Mr Norman McCann, the tour manager, believes that Herr Helm is probably in West Germany. Mr McCann, who specialises in bringing east European musicians and orchestras to Britain, said: "He told me one of his plans. But in East Germany, you face a seven-year jail sentence for attempting to defect, so you don't even tell your family of your plans."

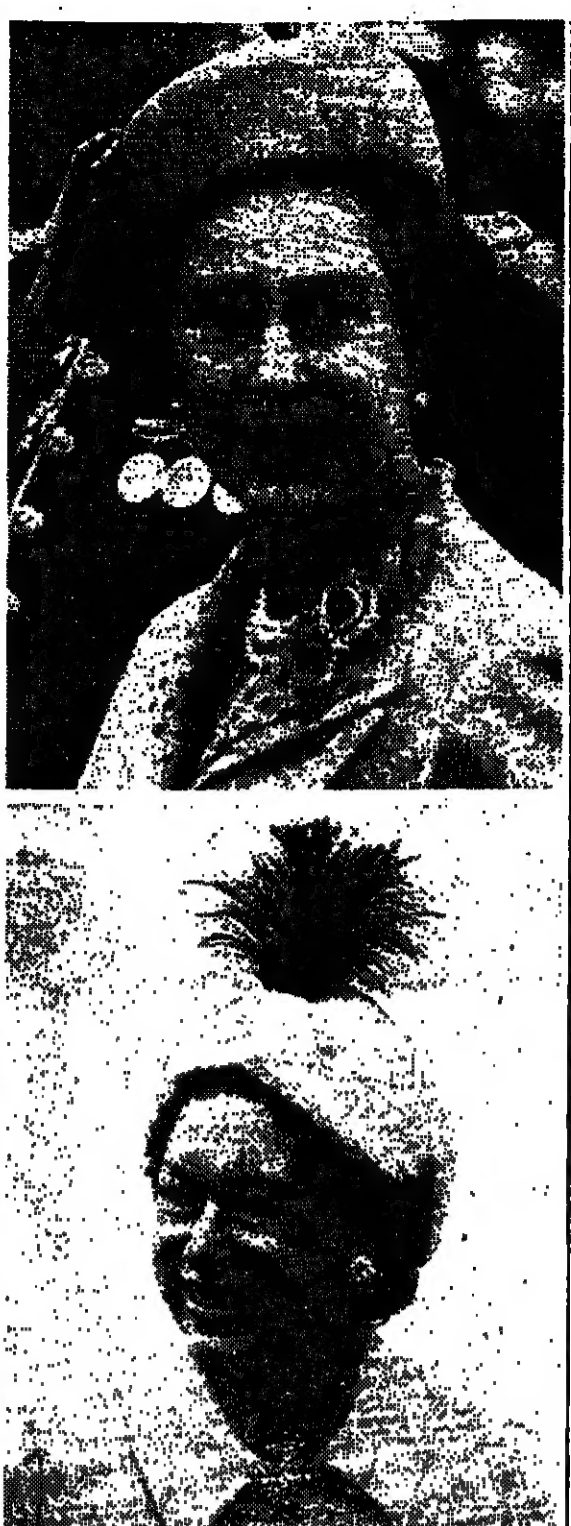
A surprising aspect of the case is that Herr Helm has not been seen. Even without his 21,000 trombone, he is quite distinctive at 6ft 3in tall.

Yesterday, governments on both sides of the European divide were unable to explain the disappearance.

South Wales police said: "We are treating this as a case of a missing person."



And such great men as these: The Queen yesterday paid tribute to the standards of "self-discipline, faith and courage" which she said guided Field Marshal Lord Alexander of Tunis throughout his life when she unveiled this statue of him outside the Guards Chapel in London.



The statue, which shows the Field Marshal dressed in the flying jacket and breeches he wore during the winter months of his famous Italian campaign in the Second World War, marked the completion of a 22-year project to rebuild the London headquarters of the five regiments.

Miner puts blame for trial on Scargill

From Tim Jones

One of three South Wales miners accused of murdering a taxi driver during the strike blamed Mr Arthur Scargill, National Union of Mineworkers president for his predicament. Cardiff Crown Court was told yesterday.

Russell Shankland, aged 21, was interviewed by detectives after the driver, Mr David Wilkie, was crushed to death by a 46-lb concrete block thrown through his car windscreen as he was taking a working miner to the Merthyr Vale colliery.

Inspector William Brown told the court that Mr Shankland said: "I am not in work through that effing Scargill, and it is him that I can thank for being here."

"I wanted to go back to work, I didn't want to be on strike. I am here and I expect that effing Scargill is having a steak dinner in Yorkshire."

With his two colleagues, Reginald Dean Hancock, aged 21, and Anthony Williams, aged 26, the three men all from Rhymney, Mid Glamorgan, deny murdering Mr Wilkie, a father of three, who was taking Mr David Williams to work when his cab was ambushed last November.

The court was told that Mr Hancock had admitted dropping a concrete block from the bridge. He was alleged to have said: "I put the block on the railings and just gave it a little push, and it went over. I heard a bang and glanced behind and saw the car go up the bank and then we can like hell."

Mr Hancock said he had gone to the bridge near Merthyr Tydfil, after Shankland telephoned and asked if they were "going to do it".

Det Constable Robert Davies said Mr Hancock told him that Mr Shankland had dropped a 6ft long concrete fence post which missed the vehicles.

Earlier, the jury heard that a difference of 1 mph either way in the taxi's speed could have resulted in the block landing on the bonnet or roof.

The hearing was adjourned until today.

Baby death inquiry told of bad understaffing

The social services office dealing with Jasmine Beckford was seriously understaffed when key decisions were made about her future.

The "area six" office of Brent should have had four senior social workers, Mr John Trotter representing the British Association of Social Workers, told an inquiry in Brent town hall yesterday. But at the beginning of 1982 it reportedly had only two, he said.

after Jasmine was returned from foster care to the stepfather who beat her to death, it had one.

The staffing was disclosed during Mr Trotter's cross-examination of Mr Harry Whalley, Brent's director of social services from 1970 until he retired in June, 1982. Mr Whalley said the shortages would have created havoc.

The inquiry was adjourned until Tuesday.

Posgate denies taking bribes

By Alison Eadie

A handwritten memo from Mr Ian Posgate to the chairman of Alexander Howden Group contained a request for a "picture" which was crossed out, and then for a "car" in return for £450,000 of brokerage business he had placed through the group, a Lloyd's appeal tribunal was told yesterday.

It is alleged that this meant Mr Posgate expected recompense for giving re-insurance business to Howden companies.

But Mr Posgate, a former underwriter for Howden, denied that he ever took bribes. He said he crossed out "picture" because it was in bad taste, but asked for a car because he was entitled to one anyway. As a director of Howden he could have a car every three years and the car he had was three years old.

Mr Posgate, reputed to be one of the most successful underwriters in Lloyd's history, is appealing against a Lloyd's disciplinary committee's ruling that he was guilty of receiving a Pissarro painting worth £74,000 and shares in a Swiss bank valued at £614,500 as inducements to place re-insurance business with Howden companies. The committee recommended expelling Mr Posgate from Lloyd's for life.

The appeal is expected to wind up tomorrow, but a judgment from the tribunal head, Lord Wilberforce, is not expected immediately.

Accused denies knowing duke

A businessman, accused of possessing three of the Duke of Devonshire's cheques, told a Central Criminal Court jury yesterday that he had not heard of the duke until after his arrest.

Heraklis Kozoupi, aged 31, said he realized only then in September, 1983, that he had been to the duke's home in Chesterfield Street, Mayfair.

Mr Kozoupi, of Hereford Road, Acton, West London, said he was invited for drinks by Peter Callaghan, he visited the house on a Sunday evening

in August, 1983, with a Gordon Luback.

Mr Callaghan, the son of the duke's former butler, gave no indication of who owned the house when he showed them into an upstairs study.

"There were paintings everywhere and Peter told me their values and how they would increase in price. I asked him who the people were who owned the house, and I think he said they were an American couple, and that they wanted to sell some of the paintings," Mr Kozoupi told the jury.

He said he had been in the

study only for a few minutes, but had not nosed about, or taken any cheques from a drawer.

Mr Kozoupi denies illegally possessing three cheques, and Mr Callaghan, aged 26, a bar manager, of Leicester Street, Westminster, denies stealing them. Mr Kozoupi and Mr Andrew Shellis, aged 43, a hairdresser, of Northolt Road, Harrow, deny obtaining £61,000 from the duke's account with two cheques, and trying to pass a third for £89,000.

The trial continues today.

M1 jams likely, even without roadworks

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

Minimum delays of 45 minutes are expected on the M1 at Hemel Hempstead in July even in smooth conditions, road experts admitted privately yesterday after the Ministry of Transport said on Wednesday that repair work is likely to mean lengthy traffic jams, especially when vehicles break down. Local diversions are so limited that motorists may have to travel 50 miles to avoid the trouble spot.

In theory, a suitable alternative route exists by leaving the M1 at junction seven, south of junction eight where the north-bound carriageway will be closed for up to a fortnight, taking the A405 to St Albans and the A5183 to Redbourn, and rejoining the M1 at junction nine, north of the bottleneck.

In practice that option is not open to heavy traffic because St Albans bans through traffic, and motorists may find the local roads heavily jammed with local and commuter traffic. Jams from junction eight could for much of the time extend as far as the junctions on either side, so diverting traffic could still be difficult.

For long-distance journeys, road users may well prefer to take a different route altogether, avoiding the congested southern end of the M1.

Likely options are: To Birmingham: take the M40 from London to Oxford, then the A34 to Birmingham. To Coventry: take the A41



'Credit card' car licence for Ulster

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

Plastic driving licences modelled on credit cards and carrying an engraved photograph are to be issued in Northern Ireland.

Although the existing licences also carry photographs, the new ones are virtually impossible to forge.

Their manufacturer, the Hampshire-based company, Data Card, said: "It is 99.9 per cent tamperproof as it is impossible to engrave over the top of an existing photograph without ruining the card."

The licences are processed at Coleraine, where the information from applicants is fed into a computer.

Charges dropped in killer's case

Charges against two men of assisting James Baigrie, a convicted murderer, with intent to prevent his arrest were dismissed yesterday at West London Magistrates' Court when police offered no evidence.

They were William Craig, aged 20, of Philbeach Gardens, Ears Court, and Feroz Awan, aged 34, of Norvel Road, Sudbury. Baigrie committed suicide in a van outside the house of which Mr Awan is landlord.

Dee divorce

Simon Dee, aged 50, the former disc jockey, was divorced by his wife, Sara Henty-Dodd, who was granted a decree nisi in the London Divorce Court yesterday.



SUN ALLIANCE FIREMARK HOME INSURANCE. THE SIGN OF TOTAL PEACE OF MIND.

The Sun Fire Office cast its first Firemark symbol in 1710. Now we've revived it in a unique all-embracing Home Insurance for the householder with more to protect than most.

Sun Alliance Firemark Home Insurance not only covers the contents of your home when in the home, but goes on protecting your property anywhere in the world for loss or damage. Jewellery, clothing, money, valuables, personal effects, luggage—in fact, replacement as new on all your belongings.

Having to replace everything would be an expensive business. That is why Sun Alliance Firemark Home Insurance begins at the £20,000 level—yet represents outstanding value for money.

Firemark is more than just an insurance policy, it's a quality service, including our surveyors' professional advice on security at no extra charge. What is more, if you do have to replace locks because the keys have been lost or stolen, that cost too, is covered by Firemark.

We even provide a special marker pen to help the police identify lost or stolen property if recovered. Ask your insurance broker to tell you about this very special policy, or complete and return the coupon to us—now. No stamp is required and we will send you full details by return of post.

To Sun Alliance Insurance Group, Firemark Home Insurance, DMD, FREEPOST, Horsham, West Sussex, RH12 1ZA. No stamp required. Please send me full information about Firemark Home Insurance, without obligation.

Name _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

My present policy expires on _____

Personal service calls only on request. For immediate advice please include your daytime telephone number _____



PARLIAMENT MAY 9 1985

Thatcher statement

Waste disposal

Future of MFA

Future security vetting to be more thorough

BETTANEY CASE

More thorough vetting of all those employed in the security service would be undertaken in future, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, told the Commons in a statement about the inquiry into the case of Mr Michael Bettaney, the former security service officer serving 23 years imprisonment.

But Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, said Mrs Thatcher had failed to allay widespread concern about the security service and he called for an external body to oversee its management. However, she did not agree to his proposal. Mrs Thatcher said the criticisms the Security Commission made of the handling of Bettaney's case were serious and any possible effort would be made to see that the shortcomings they described did not occur again.

In her statement on security, Mrs Thatcher said: "On February 23 I received the report of the Security Commission on their inquiry into the case of Michael Bettaney, the former security service officer who was tried for offences under the Official Secrets Act and sentenced to 23 years imprisonment in April last year."

The commission have fully examined Bettaney's case and the security service, with the object of identifying any errors on the part of management in relation to Bettaney's employment.

The commission find that the process of recruiting Bettaney was carried out consistently with the procedures at the time. There is in fact no reason to doubt his loyalty at that time, or to suppose that he had at that time even contemplated the possibility of turning spy.

The commission make a number of serious criticisms of the errors by the security service in relation to the management of Bettaney's career. In particular, they say that the commission found that the security service had failed to take account of the possibility of turning spy.

The commission make a number of serious criticisms of the errors by the security service in relation to the management of Bettaney's career. In particular, they say that the commission found that the security service had failed to take account of the possibility of turning spy.

The commission make a number of serious criticisms of the errors by the security service in relation to the management of Bettaney's career. In particular, they say that the commission found that the security service had failed to take account of the possibility of turning spy.

The commission make a number of serious criticisms of the errors by the security service in relation to the management of Bettaney's career. In particular, they say that the commission found that the security service had failed to take account of the possibility of turning spy.

The commission make a number of serious criticisms of the errors by the security service in relation to the management of Bettaney's career. In particular, they say that the commission found that the security service had failed to take account of the possibility of turning spy.

The commission make a number of serious criticisms of the errors by the security service in relation to the management of Bettaney's career. In particular, they say that the commission found that the security service had failed to take account of the possibility of turning spy.

The commission make a number of serious criticisms of the errors by the security service in relation to the management of Bettaney's career. In particular, they say that the commission found that the security service had failed to take account of the possibility of turning spy.

The commission make a number of serious criticisms of the errors by the security service in relation to the management of Bettaney's career. In particular, they say that the commission found that the security service had failed to take account of the possibility of turning spy.

The commission make a number of serious criticisms of the errors by the security service in relation to the management of Bettaney's career. In particular, they say that the commission found that the security service had failed to take account of the possibility of turning spy.

The commission make a number of serious criticisms of the errors by the security service in relation to the management of Bettaney's career. In particular, they say that the commission found that the security service had failed to take account of the possibility of turning spy.

The commission make a number of serious criticisms of the errors by the security service in relation to the management of Bettaney's career. In particular, they say that the commission found that the security service had failed to take account of the possibility of turning spy.

The commission make a number of serious criticisms of the errors by the security service in relation to the management of Bettaney's career. In particular, they say that the commission found that the security service had failed to take account of the possibility of turning spy.

The commission make a number of serious criticisms of the errors by the security service in relation to the management of Bettaney's career. In particular, they say that the commission found that the security service had failed to take account of the possibility of turning spy.

The commission make a number of serious criticisms of the errors by the security service in relation to the management of Bettaney's career. In particular, they say that the commission found that the security service had failed to take account of the possibility of turning spy.

The commission make a number of serious criticisms of the errors by the security service in relation to the management of Bettaney's career. In particular, they say that the commission found that the security service had failed to take account of the possibility of turning spy.

are being thoroughly examined and the Home Secretary and I are determined to see that action is taken to remedy management weaknesses.

The new Director General is giving the utmost care and attention to the Security Commission's criticism of errors in relation to Bettaney's employment, as well as to the general management criticisms to which I have referred.

But Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, said Mrs Thatcher had failed to allay widespread concern about the security service and he called for an external body to oversee its management. However, she did not agree to his proposal.

Mrs Thatcher said the criticisms the Security Commission made of the handling of Bettaney's case were serious and any possible effort would be made to see that the shortcomings they described did not occur again.

In her statement on security, Mrs Thatcher said: "On February 23 I received the report of the Security Commission on their inquiry into the case of Michael Bettaney, the former security service officer who was tried for offences under the Official Secrets Act and sentenced to 23 years imprisonment in April last year."

The commission have fully examined Bettaney's case and the security service, with the object of identifying any errors on the part of management in relation to Bettaney's employment.

The commission find that the process of recruiting Bettaney was carried out consistently with the procedures at the time. There is in fact no reason to doubt his loyalty at that time, or to suppose that he had at that time even contemplated the possibility of turning spy.

The commission make a number of serious criticisms of the errors by the security service in relation to the management of Bettaney's career. In particular, they say that the commission found that the security service had failed to take account of the possibility of turning spy.

The commission make a number of serious criticisms of the errors by the security service in relation to the management of Bettaney's career. In particular, they say that the commission found that the security service had failed to take account of the possibility of turning spy.

The commission make a number of serious criticisms of the errors by the security service in relation to the management of Bettaney's career. In particular, they say that the commission found that the security service had failed to take account of the possibility of turning spy.

The commission make a number of serious criticisms of the errors by the security service in relation to the management of Bettaney's career. In particular, they say that the commission found that the security service had failed to take account of the possibility of turning spy.

The commission make a number of serious criticisms of the errors by the security service in relation to the management of Bettaney's career. In particular, they say that the commission found that the security service had failed to take account of the possibility of turning spy.

The commission make a number of serious criticisms of the errors by the security service in relation to the management of Bettaney's career. In particular, they say that the commission found that the security service had failed to take account of the possibility of turning spy.

The commission make a number of serious criticisms of the errors by the security service in relation to the management of Bettaney's career. In particular, they say that the commission found that the security service had failed to take account of the possibility of turning spy.

The commission make a number of serious criticisms of the errors by the security service in relation to the management of Bettaney's career. In particular, they say that the commission found that the security service had failed to take account of the possibility of turning spy.

The commission make a number of serious criticisms of the errors by the security service in relation to the management of Bettaney's career. In particular, they say that the commission found that the security service had failed to take account of the possibility of turning spy.

The commission make a number of serious criticisms of the errors by the security service in relation to the management of Bettaney's career. In particular, they say that the commission found that the security service had failed to take account of the possibility of turning spy.

The commission make a number of serious criticisms of the errors by the security service in relation to the management of Bettaney's career. In particular, they say that the commission found that the security service had failed to take account of the possibility of turning spy.

The commission make a number of serious criticisms of the errors by the security service in relation to the management of Bettaney's career. In particular, they say that the commission found that the security service had failed to take account of the possibility of turning spy.

The commission make a number of serious criticisms of the errors by the security service in relation to the management of Bettaney's career. In particular, they say that the commission found that the security service had failed to take account of the possibility of turning spy.

The commission make a number of serious criticisms of the errors by the security service in relation to the management of Bettaney's career. In particular, they say that the commission found that the security service had failed to take account of the possibility of turning spy.

The commission make a number of serious criticisms of the errors by the security service in relation to the management of Bettaney's career. In particular, they say that the commission found that the security service had failed to take account of the possibility of turning spy.

The commission make a number of serious criticisms of the errors by the security service in relation to the management of Bettaney's career. In particular, they say that the commission found that the security service had failed to take account of the possibility of turning spy.

Rees: Ombudsman inside MI5

Without any breach of security by members of the service?

Would she also bear in mind that the American CIA has an ombudsman with powers of oversight and this has proved, so far as one can gather, a highly successful appointment?

An appointment of a comparable kind here would be the safest of all safety valves.

Dr David Owen, Leader of the SDP, Professional and operational efficiency of the security services must come into question even though to get recruited by the Soviet security services.

Although Sir Anthony Duff is a very distinguished public servant would she consider the proposal for a complaints ombudsman, covering the intelligence and security services?

If the CIA and the FBI are both capable of being subjected to an ombudsman and to a select committee of Congress, surely it is time for an all-party parliamentary select committee of both Houses to be able to scrutinize the secret vote and the security and intelligence services.

Mrs Thatcher: No, I do not believe he is correct. He did not do that when he was Foreign Secretary. I believe for very good reasons, and I think we should continue to enable the security services to run in a secret way and carry on as they have done.

Mr Anthony Kershaw (Stroud, C): Will she discard the obviously obvious suggestions of Mr Kinnock's speech that he is proposing to set up a select committee of both Houses to be able to scrutinize the secret vote and the security and intelligence services?

Mrs Thatcher: I have noted his comments but I am sure he will agree the best way is for the new director general to consider these matters first and make his own recommendations.

Mr Merlyn Rees (Leeds south and Morley, Lab): As part of the consideration of the matter of internal complaints, would she report to the House later this year on the ideas of the new director general on this matter?

Mr Jonathan Aitken (Thames South, C): In the aftermath of the Blue C, the then Home Secretary (now Viscount Whitelaw) indicated that there would then be the tightest possible military oversight of the security services.

Is it not an uncomfortable fact that the weaknesses revealed by today's statement indicate that pure ministerial oversight - however good these ministers may be - really is not good enough?

Will she now be a little more sensitive to the view that some form of privy councillors' committee or ombudsman would reassure public opinion?

Mrs Thatcher: I think he would be the first to accept that ministers cannot get involved in the day-to-day management of any service. I do not think it would be helpful to the country to have their operations and their management exposed to cross-examination in this House. I think it would be highly damaging to them.

Mr B T Harris, of Poole, said that if magistrates' jurisdiction in family law went, the juvenile court could go too. "We are seeing an extension of fixed penalties. What is left?" He feared only a rump of the magistrates' court.

Mr Pat Webb, chairman of the society's Family Law Committee, said it looked as if family law would change fundamentally.

hot water radiators with no risk of an explosion.

The government's long-awaited report on Ronan Point, which comes after the discovery of new structural faults last year, is due today. It is expected to confirm that councils must enforce a ban on bottled gas and that if this is not possible, blocks must be strengthened to withstand an explosion on Sibs per square inch rather than the current 2½

per square inch.

The new systems would use

block in east London in 1968, killing five people.

But there is widespread use of bottled liquefied petroleum gas for heating despite two Government bans on gas fittings to tenants from local councils.

Statement after next recess

PENSIONS

A statement about the review of the social security system will be made by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, after the Whitsun recess. Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said.

Mr David Winnick (Walsall, North, Lab) had asked: If it is true that the Cabinet decided today to abolish or phase out the state earnings-related pensions scheme, how does she justify that to the million people who will be affected by the scheme?

How many of those adversely affected people believed the pledge given by her and her colleagues that the scheme would not be touched?

Mrs Thatcher: Mr Winnick must contain himself in patience. The Cabinet completed consideration of the social security review and the Secretary of State for Social Services will finalize a green paper to be published following the Cabinet decisions.

He hopes to publish it and make a statement soon after the Whitsun recess.

Proposals must command acceptance

ULSTER

Mr Douglas Hurd, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said during Commons questions on the constitutional future of Northern Ireland that he was perfectly ready to consider any suggestion which appeared to command widespread acceptance, which meant acceptance across the division between the communities in Northern Ireland.

The House would think him fairly foolish if he came forward with some new proposition without being able to say to the best of his judgement it did have that widespread acceptance.

He was replying to Mr Ivar Stanbrook (Orpington, C) who had spoken of the frustration of the majority parties in Northern Ireland at Mr Hurd's refusal to countenance the normal practice of democracy rule of the majority.

Could he not find a useful role in the present Assembly (he asked) by making an upper tier of local government and allowing the proper process of democracy to take place within it?

Mr Hurd said Mr Christopher Patten, the Under Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, had met representatives of each of the main constitutional political parties, except the Democratic Unionist Party, privately to investigate and clarify their positions.

His conclusions (Mr Hurd said) will help me evaluate how best progress can be made.

Mr Tony Benn (Chesham, Lab): During the war, Winston Churchill, as Prime Minister, made an offer to Dublin to re-join Ireland without consulting Stormont. It was a defence consideration that was dominant in his mind then. That is the consideration in the minds of the British and American Governments.

Were the Republic to be persuaded to join NATO, the British Government's objections to reunification would almost certainly disappear.

Mr Hurd: No, that is not so.

Mr Hurd, agreed to a request from Mr Nicholas Budge (Wolverhampton, South West, C) to review the usefulness of the Northern Ireland Assembly before its next elections.

Dr Rhodes Boyson, extolling the virtues of Ulster hospitality during Commons questions on tourism, admitted he was now 8½ heavier than when he became Minister of State for Northern Ireland last September.

Some of the best food in the world was to be found in the Province, Dr Boyson told MPs, arguing that he would be the word about attractions of holidays there.

He added that if MPs would themselves take a holiday of two or three weeks in Northern Ireland

instead of spending just a few hours there, then more sense would be spoken in the Commons.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Devon, OUP) shared Dr Boyson's view.

Those who came to spend their holidays in Ulster (he said) experience not only the beauty of the country but the friendliness and peacefulness of its inhabitants. They obtain a much truer insight into the truth about the Province than those who with their preconceived political notions flit over and back. (Cheers)

LOCAL FINANCE

Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, indicated in the Commons that Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, would be making a statement next week about help over commercial rates.

Mr Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, immediately wondered if the decision to rush through a bill on Scottish rates relief was made at what was quickly called the rates summit at Chequers six weeks ago or made later, without the benefit of seminar, in the knowledge that she was going to a Scottish Tory conference on the warpath.

Mrs Thatcher countered his comment by saying that the relief of

domestic rates had been welcome, particularly in view of the 17 per cent average increase in domestic rates, two-thirds of which was attributable to revaluation, the offset of 8p in the pound to domestic ratepayers at a cost of £90m had cancelled out the increase.

There was also the difficulty caused by high spending Labour councils. They increased the problem, as the Edinburgh council showed.

Mr Kinnock said the Prime Minister should take this matter up with the Comptroller and Auditor General and the Audit Commission so that she did not mislead the House with her recital of figures which were not based on reality.

Mrs Thatcher said ministers were considering the Auditor General's report which would not always favour Mr Kinnock's viewpoint.

Earlier, Mr David Steele, Leader of the Liberal Party, said: A warm welcome awaits her on her visit to Scotland tomorrow (Friday), particularly as we have just passed the tenth anniversary of her pledge to abolish the rate system. No announcement of temporary relief, however welcome, will be a substitute for redressing that pledge.

Mrs Thatcher: We have made some contribution for temporary relief of domestic rates in Scotland, of £90 million announced some time ago. The Secretary of State (Mr Younger) hopes to be able to make a further announcement next week, which will help with commercial rates.

We are studying longer-term reform of rates and hope to be able to make an announcement when our studies are complete.

Trade minister wants MFA renewed

not only against developing countries but also against the developed countries, which was both the major source of imports and a major market for exports.

With the new GATT round coming, any renewed MFA would be in some sense a transitional measure. Some EEC partners might press for a prior commitment that thereafter all special restrictions on textile and clothing trade would end. But it would be premature to give such a commitment unconditionally at this stage. This matter would have to be negotiated in the GATT round.

Mr John Smith, chief Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, said he welcomed the announcement that the Government wanted the MFA renewed. However, fears of the Government's resolve to negotiate a satisfactory renewal had not been laid to rest. There was a clear hint that the Government thought this was going to be the last extension.

The Labour Party was a strong and confirmed supporter of both the concept and basic structure of the MFA.

He should seek to extend it for a longer period (he said) so that we have a ten-year run with a break perhaps to review matters at the end of five years. More room should be found in the arrangement for the least developed countries. MFA offers them a better prospect for access in an orderly manner than any other method.

If the MFA were to be abandoned, it was virtually certain the United States would act unilaterally to introduce import restrictions. Removal of the MFA or its serious weakening would lead to serious losses.

He hoped the Government would not listen to those who argued that this should be the last MFA agreement. If the Government gave credence to this proposition, the effect would be to undermine the status of the agreement and render it terminal in character. Loss of confidence from that would affect long term investment, very much needed in the industry.

Any agreement required to be enforced effectively. Quotas should be based on 1985 actual import levels. Quota growth should be related to consumption growth. The Government should seek a reduction of limits against British goods by some of the supplier countries who could no longer be considered developing countries.

Mr Don Connaughton (Mansfield, Lab) said that the MFA was not perfect and protectionist but was vital to protect jobs from unfair competition.

Mr Nicholas Winterston (Macclesfield, C) said the clothing and textile industry was Britain's fourth largest employer. The MFA was vital and the industry and workforce agreed.

A further period of protection would give the British textile and clothing industries time to establish their international competitiveness.

Magazines seized in police raid

By Our Crime Reporter

Tons of magazines and video cassettes were seized under the Obscene Publications Act yesterday by police in London and 12 other towns in one of the biggest operations against pornography in Britain.

Three lorries were needed to hold material seized in Whyteleafe, Surrey, in an investigation organized by the obscene publications squad at Scotland Yard under Det Supt Iain Donaldson. The operation was codenamed Operation Moose.

"Moose" is Mr Donaldson's nickname.

Six forces outside London took part in the raids which were timed to start simultaneously. They were aimed at a London company which is the largest distributor of sex magazines and cassettes in the country.

The raids were carried out as far afield as Bolton, Wolverhampton, Leicester, Norwich, Manchester and Ipswich. Yesterday police officers were examining material seized under warrant.

Murder trial

Philip Cook, aged 40, a bus driver, of Jansen Walk, Battersea, was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court on bail by west London magistrates yesterday, charged with murdering Miss Lyn Summers, aged 35, of Talgarth Road, West Kensington, at Kensington High Street Underground station last November.

Education 'falling behind'

Cables said in this month's Director magazine.

Sir Kenneth, recommended that education and training be unified under one government department; the shape and size of the higher education system should be determined by market forces; and all teachers should have industrial work experience.

Britain no longer has the best education system in the world and has fallen sadly behind her competitors, according to the president of the Institute of Directors, Sir Kenneth Corfield.

The most serious fault is the lack of graduate engineers, Sir Kenneth, who is also chairman of Standard Telephones and

Rates help for Scottish businesses

LOCAL FINANCE

Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, indicated in the Commons that Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, would be making a statement next week about help over commercial rates.

Mr Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, immediately wondered if the decision to rush through a bill on Scottish rates relief was made at what was quickly called the rates summit at Chequers six weeks ago or made later, without the benefit of seminar, in the knowledge that she was going to a Scottish Tory conference on the warpath.

Mrs Thatcher countered his comment by saying that the relief of domestic rates had been welcome, particularly in view of the 17 per cent average increase in domestic rates, two-thirds of which was attributable to revaluation, the offset of 8p in the pound to domestic ratepayers at a cost of £90m had cancelled out the increase.

There was also the difficulty caused by high spending Labour councils. They increased the problem, as the Edinburgh council showed.

Mr Kinnock said the Prime Minister should take this matter up with the Comptroller and Auditor General and the Audit Commission so that she did not mislead the House with her recital of figures which were not based on reality.

Mrs Thatcher said ministers were considering the Auditor General's report which would not always favour Mr Kinnock's viewpoint.

Earlier, Mr David Steele, Leader of the Liberal Party, said: A warm welcome awaits her on her visit to Scotland tomorrow (Friday), particularly as we have just passed the tenth anniversary of her pledge to abolish the rate system. No announcement of temporary relief, however welcome, will be a substitute for redressing that pledge.

Mrs Thatcher: We have made some contribution for temporary relief of domestic rates in Scotland, of £90 million announced some time ago. The Secretary of State (Mr Younger) hopes to be able to make a further announcement next week, which will help with commercial rates.

We are studying longer-term reform of rates and hope to be able to make an announcement when our studies are complete.

Trade minister wants MFA renewed

not only against developing countries but also against the developed countries, which was both the major source of imports and a major market for exports.

With the new GATT round coming, any renewed MFA would be in some sense a transitional measure. Some EEC partners might press for a prior commitment that thereafter all special restrictions on textile and clothing trade would end. But it would be premature to give such a commitment unconditionally at this stage. This matter would have to be negotiated in the GATT round.

Mr John Smith, chief Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, said he welcomed the announcement that the Government wanted the MFA renewed. However, fears of the Government's resolve to negotiate a satisfactory renewal had not been laid to rest. There was a clear hint that the Government thought this was going to be the last extension.

The Labour Party was a strong and confirmed supporter of both the concept and basic structure of the MFA.

He should seek to extend it for a longer period (he said) so that we have a ten-year run with a break perhaps to review matters at the end of five years. More room should be found in the arrangement for the least developed countries. MFA offers them a better prospect for access in an orderly manner than any other method.

If the MFA were to be abandoned, it was virtually certain the United States would act unilaterally to introduce import restrictions. Removal of the MFA or its serious weakening would lead to serious losses.

He hoped the Government would not listen to those who argued that this should be the last MFA agreement. If the Government gave credence to this proposition, the effect would be to undermine the status of the agreement and render it terminal in character. Loss of confidence from that would affect long term investment, very much needed in the industry.

Any agreement required to be enforced effectively. Quotas should be based on 1985 actual import levels. Quota growth should be related to consumption growth. The Government should seek a reduction of limits against British goods by some of the supplier countries who could no longer be considered developing countries.

Mr Don Connaughton (Mansfield, Lab) said that the MFA was not perfect and protectionist but was vital to protect jobs from unfair competition.

Mr Nicholas Winterston (Macclesfield, C) said the clothing and textile industry was Britain's fourth largest employer. The MFA was vital and the industry and workforce agreed.

A further period of protection would give the British textile and clothing industries time to establish their international competitiveness.

Magazines seized in police raid

By Our Crime Reporter

Tons of magazines and video cassettes were seized under the Obscene Publications Act yesterday by police in London and 12 other towns in one of the biggest operations against pornography in Britain.

Three lorries were needed to hold material seized in Whyteleafe, Surrey, in an investigation organized by the obscene publications squad at Scotland Yard under Det Supt Iain Donaldson. The operation was codenamed Operation Moose.

"Moose" is Mr Donaldson's nickname.

Six forces outside London took part in the raids which were timed to start simultaneously. They were aimed at a London company which is the largest distributor of sex magazines and cassettes in the country.

The raids were carried out as far afield as Bolton, Wolverhampton, Leicester, Norwich, Manchester and Ipswich. Yesterday police officers were examining material seized under warrant.

Murder trial

Philip Cook, aged 40, a bus driver, of Jansen Walk, Battersea, was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court on bail by west London magistrates yesterday, charged with murdering Miss Lyn Summers, aged 35, of Talgarth Road, West Kensington, at Kensington High Street Underground station last November.

Education 'falling behind'

Cables said in this month's Director magazine.

Sir Kenneth, recommended that education and training be unified under one government department; the shape and size of the higher education system should be determined by market forces; and all teachers should have industrial work experience.

Moscow commemorates 'socialist victory'

Cold comfort for West in Kremlin display

From Richard Owen
Moscow

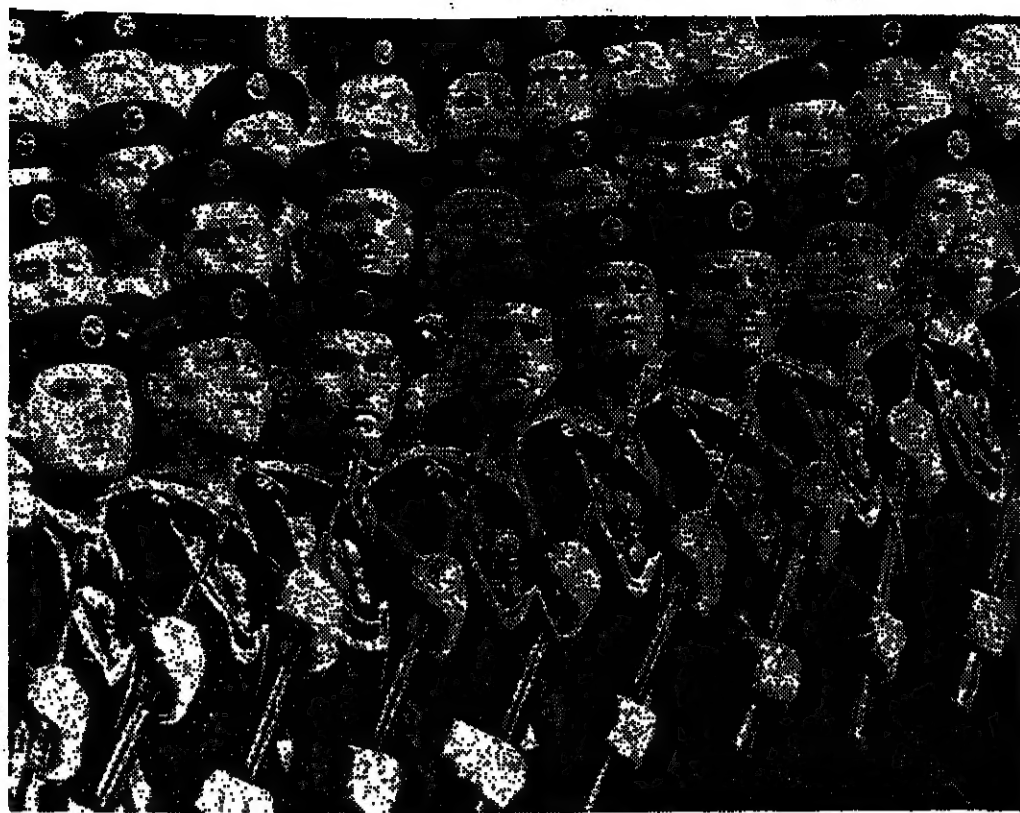
In a haze of exhaust smoke yesterday, wartime T34 tanks, Katyusha rocket launchers ("Stalin organs") and modern armour thundered across Red Square to mark the fortieth anniversary of what is coming to be seen in Russia as a victory for Soviet socialism as much as a defeat for Nazism.

There was little comfort for the West, which is increasingly seen as the spiritual heir of Nazism - the imperialist enemy - rather than the joint vanquisher of Hitler. The spindly T34s drew affectionate applause - they spearheaded Zhukov's drive to Berlin - but their sleek successors pointed at America and Western Europe.

The parade, led by victory banners hoisted on the Reichstag in 1945, was longer than the annual November display and included several weapons not shown before, among them the silver-painted SS21 now deployed in Eastern Europe and aimed at cruise and Pershing bases in Western Europe. Looking rather small, it was carried at an angle on a six-wheel transporter. There were also a new Howitzer and a new armoured troop carrier.

The tanks and rockets followed a marchpast by troops in Second World War uniforms, decorated veterans in general uniforms, and Soviet regiments, including members of the elite parachute corps, which has served in Afghanistan.

The parade was attended by Sir Iain Sutherland, the British ambassador, but not by the



Eyes right: Soviet Marines marching through Red Square in yesterday's parade, with an approving wave from Mr Gorbachev.

American or West German ambassadors. Nato has boycotted displays of Soviet armed might since the invasion of

Afghanistan, and Mr Arthur Hartman, the American ambassador, said his decision to stay away yesterday also had to do with the killing of Major Arthur Nicholson in East Germany.

Sir Iain defended his decision to attend both the parade, and Mr Gorbachev's Kremlin

speech, saying the Government had "got it just right" in sending him rather than a minister from London.

At the parade Marshal Sergei Sokolov, the Defence Minister, accused "capitalist propaganda" of falsifying history by belittling the Soviet role in the way and absolving those who unleashed it of responsibility - an echo of Mr Gorbachev's remarks on Wednesday.

Marshal Sokolov referred to

the Nazis as the "crack forces of imperialism" and said their defeat had deepened the capitalist crisis while strengthening communism. He repeated Mr Gorbachev's claim that the 1945 victory had been a victory of Soviet ideology as well as Soviet arms.

But the Defence Minister said Russia was "prepared to display goodwill and join other states in searching with perseverance for ways to find mutually accept-

able agreements aimed at lessening the threat of war". One Western diplomat said Mr Gorbachev's remarks on Wednesday had merely been "the distorted version of history we are used to hearing here".

Observers noted that Soviet television had shown close-ups of Mr Gorbachev's wife Raisa and daughter Irina, thus keeping the Soviet leader's family in the limelight, in contrast to previous practice.

In addition to the Red Square parade, there was an aerial display at the Moscow military airport at Tushino, but foreign observers were excluded.

Mr Averell Harriman, America's Second World War Ambassador to Moscow, has been given the Soviet Order of the Patriotic War, First Class, for "his profound personal contribution to the Soviet-American wartime alliance. (AP reports).

\$1 billion drugs haul in Florida

Miami (AP) - More than two tons of cocaine with an estimated street value exceeding \$1 billion and a ton of marijuana were seized and five people arrested in three separate drug raids, officials said.

The amounts seized in each of the two cocaine raids are among the 10 largest in the US, according to statistics compiled by Associated Press.

Britons jailed in Indonesia

Jakarta - Two Britons, William Anderson and James Carlton and five other men have been sentenced to six to eight months imprisonment for trying to take a chartered drilling ship back to Singapore after a dispute.

Lawyers said their imprisonment time since their arrest in January would be deducted from their sentences.

Bhopal children 'born deformed'

Delhi (Reuters) - About 100 women affected by the Bhopal gas disaster have given birth to deformed children, the Press Trust of India reported.

The new agency said the figure was given in a report to a cabinet committee set up to monitor the after-effects of the gas leak from the Indian Union Carbide plant in Bhopal, in December in which 1,700 people died and 200,000 were injured.

Prison unrest

Paris (Reuters) - Unrest spread to two more French jails yesterday and riot police lobbed tear gas grenades at French prisoners who took to the roofs and hurled tiles in protest at overcrowding. They finally returned to their cells later.

Space agreement

Tokyo (AP) - Japan and the United States have signed an agreement to formally begin Japanese participation in the US manned space station project.

Cyprus poll

Nicosia (Reuters) - The Turkish-Cypriot Constituent Assembly has decided to hold presidential elections in broad away northern Cyprus on June 9.

Pavarotti ill

Paris (Reuters) - The tenor Luciano Pavarotti has returned to Italy after being taken ill. A spokesman for the Paris Opera said he understood Pavarotti had a heart complaint.

Mating mission

Miami (AP) - Two fertile Stanley crane eggs from the city's Metroroo are being flown to the Soviet Union, where experts hope they will hatch and grow into mates for two lonely male cranes.

Crocodile meat

Brisbane (AP) - Frozen crocodile meat for human consumption will be soon available in Australian grocery stores because the reptile is no longer an endangered species.

Reagan turns the tables on walkout by Lisbon MPs

From Nicholas Ashford, Lisbon

President Reagan yesterday faced the second walkout by parliamentarians of his 10-day European tour. But, unlike his stumbling performance after a similar protest in the European Parliament in Strasbourg on Wednesday, on this occasion he managed to turn the demonstration to his own advantage.

The incident occurred just after he had taken his seat in the National Assembly before delivering a speech in praise of Portuguese democracy. A group of about 40 Communist deputies rose from their seats and silently filed out of the chamber.

When he began his address, President Reagan looking in the direction of their empty seats, joked: "I'm sorry that the seats on the left seem to be uncomfortable."

Later he was applauded by the 210 Socialist, Social democratic and conservative deputies who remained in the chamber when he departed from the prepared text of his speech and declared: "It is the trust in the individual - the right to speak, to assemble, to publish, to vote, and to walk out - that is the meaning of democracy."

The Communist deputies later said their walk-out was to protest against President Reagan's policy towards Nicaragua, his decision to visit the German military cemetery at Bitburg and the presence of an American military base at Lajes, in the Azores.

Shortly before their demonstration there had been a commotion when the sole deputy from the Green Party, who decided to boycott the speech, placed a caged dove on his empty chair.

There was a chorus of boos from deputies belonging to the ruling Socialist Party who demanded that the bird be removed. When their demand was initially refused they threatened to walk out in protest. The dove was eventually taken away by an official.

In the speech, the President paid lavish tribute to Portugal's historical achievements, praised its democracy, and reiterated his off-repeated warnings about the dangers of totalitarianism.

Referring to Portugal's brief flirtation with Marxism after the 1974 revolution that ended

half a century of dictatorship, he praised the rejection of "totalitarian ideology" and the "decisive turn to democratic self-rule."

The president's two-day stay in Portugal has been the most successful and least eventful part of his troubled European tour. Although there have been some street demonstrations, they were mild compared to those that took place during his stay in Spain. Virtually no differences of viewpoint emerged during his talks with Dr Mario Soares, Portugal's Prime Minister.

After their meeting, Dr Soares said they had had "a close similarity of viewpoint on international matters including East-West relations, the Third World and southern Africa."

Before their meeting, President Reagan strongly denied a charge by President Ortega of Nicaragua that the US was interfering in Nicaragua's internal affairs. "We're not inter-

fering. They are interfering with democracy in the Americas."

President Reagan indicated he would discuss the reviewing aid to the Nicaraguan Contra rebels when he gets back to Washington. He believed President Ortega's current tour of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe may have swung some congressmen in favour of the \$14 million (£11 million) aid package to the Contras, while the House of Representatives rejected last month.

Asked what he thought of President Ortega's trip to Moscow, he replied: "I expected him to go there. That's his patron saint." Mr Reagan is due to return to Washington today. If he was disappointed by the outcome of his European tour, he showed few signs of it yesterday.

Asked if the trip had tired him, he said: "No. Youth is on my side." He added: "If you're tired, why don't you take the rest of the day off?"



Ladies first: Senhora Manuela Eanes, wife of the Portuguese President, thanks Mrs Nancy Reagan for a \$5000 gift to fight drug addiction in Portugal.

The forgotten island

Where victory came too late

From Christopher Follett, Copenhagen

VE-Day celebrations in Denmark are centred on the dramatic events on the Baltic island of Bornholm, which the Germans held until four days after the rest of the country was freed, and where victory day was no cause for joy.

Fortieth anniversary ceremonies were held on Bornholm yesterday in remembrance of the bombing of the island then still held by the Germans, by the Soviet Air Force on May 7 or 8, while the rest of the country celebrated its freedom.

Denmark proper was liberated on May 5 by British troops after the capitulation of the German Army in The Netherlands, North Germany and Denmark. Outlying Bornholm, some 80 miles east of Copenhagen, had to wait another year before finally freed.

After the liberation of the rest of Denmark, the German commander on the island stubbornly declared that he would surrender his forces only to the British, and not to the approaching Soviet Army. Repeated messages from the islanders to Copenhagen to fly two British officers over to formally liberate Bornholm met with total silence.

There are still bitter feelings on the island as Bornholmers remember when Copenhagen, in its first flush of freedom after five years of Nazi occupation, unaccountably forgot Denmark's most easterly outpost.

The tragic result of the inexplicable failure on the part of both Danish and British military authorities to take action was that the Soviet Air Force, after giving due warning, dropped more than 200 bombs on the two main towns, Rønne

and Nexsø, on May 7 and 8, they killed 10 people and injured 35; destroying or severely damaging 3,400 houses, and making more than 3,000 families homeless in the worst attack on Danish territory in the whole war.

Only then did the Germans on the island finally surrender to Russian forces which landed on May 9. The Soviet Union continued to occupy Bornholm until April 1946.

The two days of ceremonies on Bornholm this week were attended by Queen Ingrid, the Danish Queen Mother, and ambassadors of the wartime allied nations, as well as a Soviet delegation and leading Danish politicians and local dignitaries.

The rest of Denmark marked its liberation last weekend, and Bornholm was the only area not to celebrate VE-Day itself.

Right wins vote on Managua embargo

Uproar as Euro-MPs storm from chamber

From Ian Murray, Strasbourg

Proceedings at the European Parliament in Strasbourg degenerated into near farce yesterday as socialist and communist members walked out en masse after having failed narrowly to win a debate condemning President Reagan's trade embargo on Nicaragua.

At the centre of the storm was Mr Stanley Clinton Davies, the British Commissioner, who made a statement on behalf of his Commission and socialist colleague Mr Claude Cheysson, which infuriated the right, in what they saw as its political bias.

The Commission noted the embargo with concern, he said. The measure would make it more difficult to secure stability in Central America and would compromise steps for peace being taken by the Contadora group. It would "only aggravate the situation which has brought misery to hundreds of thousands of people."

Members of the far right group at the back of the chamber began shouting "Communist" as Mr Davies began an emotional story of a personal visit to Central America. "I seem to have upset some of the fascist right," he said.

As uproar mounted, Herr Seibert Alber, from the chair, warned Mr Davies: "You must speak on behalf of the Com-

mission and not express your personal point of view. I call on you to speak for the Commission and not as Mr Davis."

Mr Davis sought to clarify his statement: "There is only one fascist right in the house, and I was addressing to that," he said, bringing Mr Olivier d'Ormesson, of the French National Front, storming to the chair to demand the right of reply.

Amid uproar, Mr Davis finished his tale from Central America, and then voting began on amendments by the right-wing parties to a socialist resolution condemning President Reagan's embargo.

By a handful of votes, the right wing won the first division - and socialist and communist officials rushed round the bars and corridors trying to pull in enough members to tip the balance. They clambered and crawled over each other in an undignified rush to their seats.

But the right majority just held firm. The left responded by switching tactics - and poured out of the chamber in an attempt to have the session closed for lack of a quorum.

Again the tactic failed, and the right wing cheered and stamped, as they had done 24 hours earlier for President Reagan.

Parrots battered to death in Canberra protest

Sydney (AP) - A bird lover has clubbed to death 200 cockatoos and dumped their bodies in front of Parliament House, saying the Australian Government's ban on exporting wildlife "is forcing me to kill the birds."

Mr Ray Ackroyd, a trapper, said farmers must poison and shoot the crop-eating parrots to save their harvest, and tens of thousands of them died slowly deaths. Bludgeoning was more humane, he said.

He outraged television viewers when he was shown tramping 40 screaming birds in a set before crushing their heads with a block of wood.

The TV station had hundreds of protest calls and the National Parks and Wildlife Service revoked his licence immediately after the film was shown. But the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals rallied to his side.

"It was horrific, but people had to be shown that this sort of thing is going on." A society spokesman said.

Police escort migrants from riot township

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Almost 2,000 migrant workers have been moved out of the black township of Tsakane, about 20 miles east of Johannesburg, under police escort, after five nights of bloody clashes with permanent residents which left an estimated 16 people dead.

The police also reported the deaths of five blacks on Wednesday night and yesterday morning in continuing unrest in other townships across the country. Only one of these, it is claimed, was caused by police action.

The turmoil in Tsakane, a little-known township near the East Rand town of Brakpan, seems to have begun last Saturday after residents attended the funeral of a black man they believed had been run over by a police vehicle.

Some of the mourners attacked a beer hall forming part of a hostel for migrant workers. The government-run beer halls are seen as symbols of authority, and are frequently the targets of mob rage.

hating a girl who was then 16.

But two months ago Mrs Cathleen Crowell Webb, who said six years ago the Mr Dotson raped her, recanted her evidence. She said she fabricated the story and scratched her body because she feared she might have become pregnant by a boyfriend, and picked Mr Dotson at random from police photographs.

A judge who heard her recantation sent Mr Dotson back to prison and refused to grant a new trial, commenting that recantations were notoriously unreliable. He had presided at the original trial.

The case raises unusual legal issues. Recantation of evidence is viewed with considerable scepticism because witnesses may have ulterior motives or have been bribed or under threat.

US will back Afghans openly

From Christopher Thomas
Washington

The Reagan Administration plans to give aid openly to the Afghan guerrillas for the first time as part of a newly-defined policy of supporting anti-communist rebel armies throughout the world. The Cambodian resistance movement may be the next beneficiary.

The administration intends to give \$4 million this year and \$5 million in 1986 in non-lethal assistance to the Afghan fighters. "Non-lethal" means lorries and ambulances, as well as food and medicine. The US has given aid covertly to the rebels since the Soviet invasion of 1979, probably totalling about \$400 million. Another \$250 million of covert assistance is expected this year.

Providing "overt" aid has wider diplomatic implications because it would so closely identify the US with a military struggle against Soviet forces. It could also embarrass Pakistan, which tries to play down its support for the Afghan rebels.

But there is little doubt that most of the American money is channelled through Pakistan. Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, has said that further "aggressive actions" by Pakistan "cannot but affect in the most negative way Soviet-Pakistan relations."

The US has been acutely worried for some time that the Soviet Union might attempt subversive tactics in Pakistan as a reprisal for the help given to the Afghan guerrillas. The provision of overt aid might increase that possibility.

Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, gave the first hint of the new attitude to anti-communist guerrillas in the latest issue of *Foreign Policy* magazine. He wrote "Today in a variety of different situations in Nicaragua, in Afghanistan, in Cambodia, in Africa, Marxist-Leninist rulers have clearly failed to suppress the aspiration for representative government."

"So long as communist dictatorships feel free to aid and abet insurgencies in the name of socialist internationalism, why must the democracies, the target of this threat, be inhibited from defending their own interests and the cause of democracy itself?"

Mr William Schneider, Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance, told a congressional hearing that the US "must retain the freedom to put would-be totalitarianism on the defensive" by aiding resistance groups. He said groups must be chosen and aid given on a case-by-case basis, but emphasized that "totalitarian regimes... Cannot assume they are immune at home so they may do as they wish abroad."

The mood on Capitol Hill seems generally sympathetic, although some Democrats say that the policy should include aid for group fighting repressive right-wing governments. Some congressmen believe that aid for guerrillas should be strictly confined to indigenous attempts to drive out foreign occupiers, and given only when the group has broad US and international support.

Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

In his speech to the European Parliament President Reagan reaffirmed emphatically the American commitment to the unity of Europe: "We continue to see a strong and unified Europe, not as a rival but as an even stronger partner."

That has always been the American attitude. The United States offered powerful encouragement to the first moves towards European unity after the war. It welcomed the establishment of the European Community; and in 1962 President Kennedy gave the most memorable expression of the American concept of partnership in his Philadelphia "declaration of interdependence", to which Mr Reagan referred at Strasbourg. The Kennedy doctrine was that North American and Western Europe should form twin pillars of an Atlantic community.

But neither then or later was sufficient attention ever paid to the relationship between the pillars. It was just taken for granted that they would, of course, be supporting the same arch. But as time passed the tensions within this structure have grown, partly by accident and partly by design.

One of the principal motives for European unity in the early days was to create a bulwark against the East. The more prosperous and the more cohesive Western Europe became, the better would it be able to withstand the encroachments of Communism.

Why de Gaulle stood firm

But the more surely that objective was achieved, the more Western Europe gained in confidence, the more voices were heard seeking to define its identity not only in contrast to the East but also in contrast to the United States. This view was enunciated most dramatically by de Gaulle when he rejected Britain's first application to join the Community in 1963.

If Britain were to become a member, he declared, the Community "would be faced with the problems of its economic relations with all sorts of other nations, and first of all with the United States. It is to be foreseen that the cohesion of its members, who would be very numerous and diverse, would not endure for long, and that finally it would appear as a colossal Atlantic community under American domination and direction which would quickly have absorbed the European Community."

This argument that Britain was not fit to join the Community because it would be America's Trojan horse had its effect upon subsequent British governments and important sections of British opinion. There was a tendency to prove that we were truly European by keeping our distance from the United States.

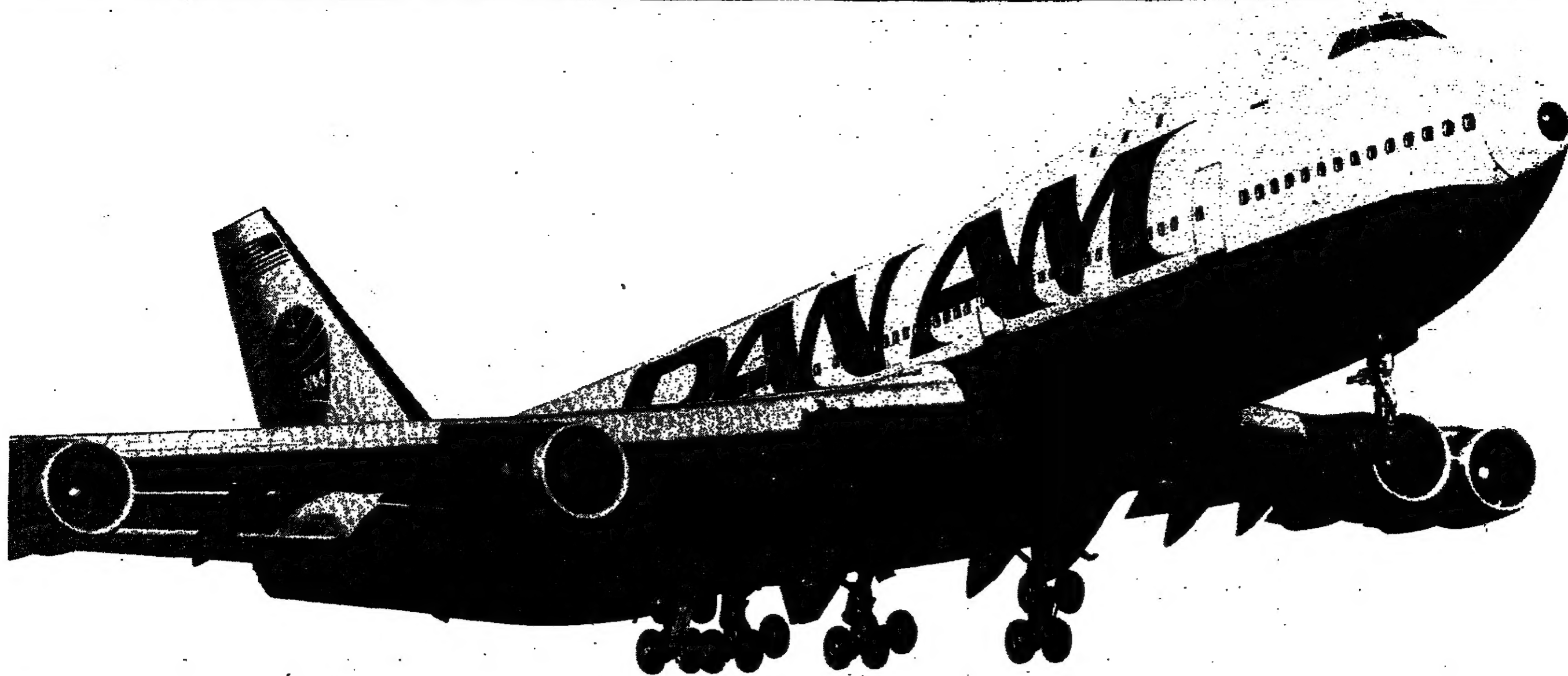
In the second volume of his memoirs, *Years of Upheaval*, Kissinger speaks of Edward Heath's reluctance as Prime Minister to give any impression of ganging up with the Americans:

"The tension persists between Atlanticists, who see the unity of Western Europe as part of a wider partnership with the United States, and Eurocentrists, who believe that the unity of Western Europe requires it to be distinct from the United States. The tension is most evident in Britain and Germany because they are the most Atlanticist of Community members. France is the least inhibited about being Eurocentric, as was demonstrated as recently as the Bonn summit last week."

There is also some confusion in the United States. Having willed the end, Americans are not always happy with the consequences. They do not find it easy to deal with the decision-making processes of the Community. At the end of the summit Mr James Baker, the Secretary of the United States Treasury, declared that "if we don't end up getting a GATT round in 1986, we'll sit down with those countries that want to negotiate with us."

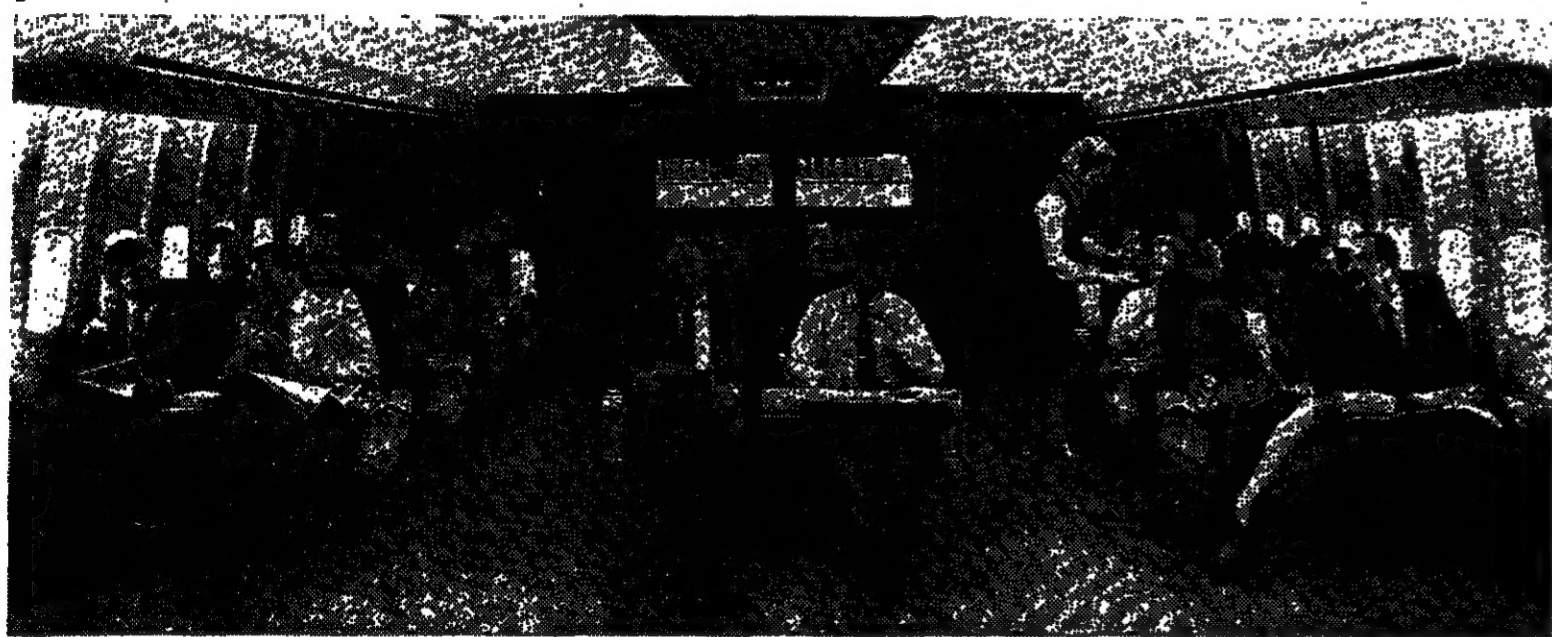
But that is precisely what Britain and Germany cannot by themselves under the rules of the Community. International trade negotiations are a collective responsibility to be carried out by the Commission under instructions from the Council of Ministers, which must take such decisions unanimously. So the French have a constitutional veto unless they can be persuaded not to exercise it.

Europeans should appreciate Mr Reagan's reaffirmation of faith in European unity. But much more thought needs to be given on both sides of the Atlantic on how to reconcile that unity more effectively with the broader Atlantic partnership.



We Couldn't Make It Any Bigger On The Outside, So We Made It Bigger Inside.

How do you make a 747 bigger on the inside?
Try Pan Am's new Clipper Class® and
you'll see.



We're in the process of refurbishing our
fleet, spending one million dollars on
every 747.

Instead of one business cabin, as with
other airlines, there are now three. We
thought that would give you more privacy.

Six across seating too, instead of the old
eight across.

And also in 1985 we'll be installing the
new Superbin. Six times the size of the old
overhead luggage bin, it will take a garment
bag lying flat.

But Pan Am's new Clipper Class isn't just
bigger in size.

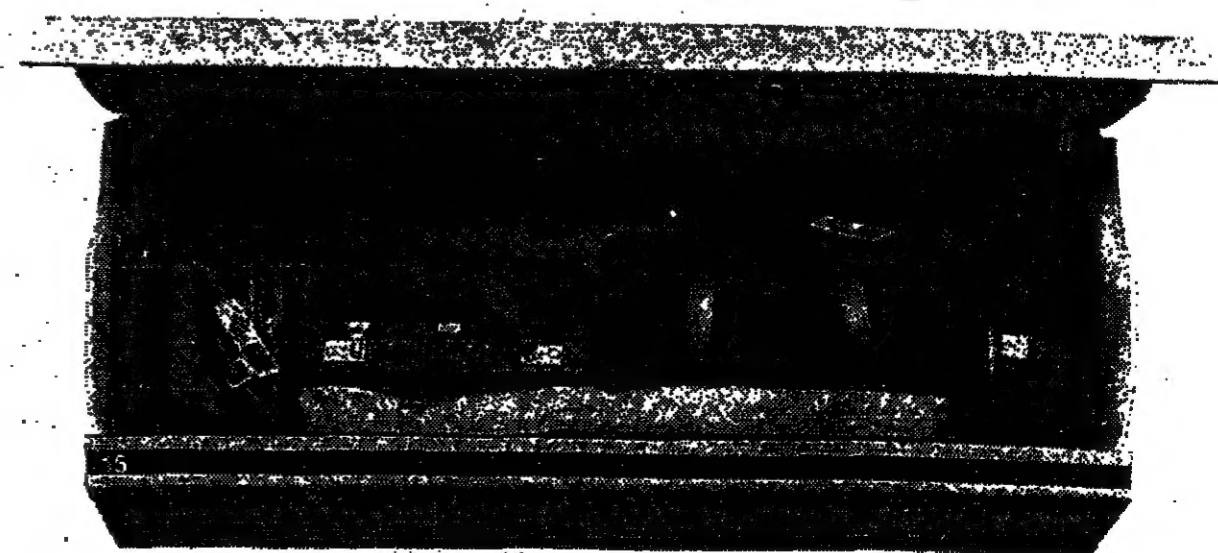
The sound's bigger too with the addition
of new electronic headphones. And there's
a new Sony video for a clearer picture.

Travelling Pan Am means that as
well as a better flight, you also have
an easier journey.

We are the only airline to have
our own helicopter service from JFK
to Manhattan, and to Newark
airport. It's free for Clipper Class
passengers.

And we have the only terminal
at JFK with international and internal U.S.
flights under one roof.

All in all Pan Am offer you so much more—
we think you'll find it a bigger experience.



Call your Travel Agent, or Pan Am on
01-409 0688, or key Prestel 215747.



Pan Am. You Can't Beat The Experience.®

سكنا من الامن

Buffer ceasefire ends as gunmen launch attack on Israeli forces

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

The tacit ceasefire between Lebanese guerrillas and Israeli occupation troops in southern Lebanon has come to an abrupt end, with Israeli soldiers coming under attack in their new buffer zone and a bomb concealed in a suitcase killing a gunman belonging to Israel's proxy "South Lebanon army" militia together with his wife yesterday.

An Israeli tank is meanwhile reported to have fired six shells at three cars outside the new Israeli enclave, killing a group of Lebanese guerrillas in one of the vehicles.

In several incidents over the past two days, UN troops have become involved in confrontations with SLA militiamen, who are armed and paid by the Israelis. Israeli troops in the Tiri area found themselves facing SLA tank guns, with Israeli army officers standing next to the SLA gunmen.

Elsewhere in the UN zone, gunmen fired 2,000 machine-gun rounds from Israeli's buffer zone at the home of the village sheik in Kihret Silm.

When UN troops ordered the gunmen to stop firing, one scene and returned with 10 cars filled with SLA men and several Israeli soldiers.

UN Officers are becoming increasingly upset at what they believe is an orchestrated campaign by Israel to persuade UN troops to leave Lebanon.

"If Israel is sincere and really interested in the UN's safety," one UN officer said yesterday, "all it has to do is to tell its militia to be disciplined. After so many years, Israel still wants us to believe that they do not control this militia. But it is their militia and they control it 100 per cent."

According to further reports from southern Lebanon yesterday, an Israeli armoured troop carrier was hit by light anti-tank rockets at the edge of the new enclave at al-Qanarah.

The death of the SLA man, apparently near Hasbaya, occurred when a suitcase carried by a Lebanese woman blew up beside him, killing the woman, the SLA member and his wife.

'Tales of woe' in Bhutto case lead to apology

From Hassan Akhtar, Islamabad

Pakistan's Supreme Court accepted an apology of a former Information Minister in General Zia ul-Haq's Government and by several senior officials of the Information Ministry for having broadcast a series of so-called tales of woe against the late Prime Minister, Zulfikar Bhutto, while he was facing trial on a charge of political murder.

A complaint against Mr Mahmud Azam Farooqi, General Zia's former Information Minister and a leader of the Anti-Bhutto right-wing party, Jamaat-e-Islami, Lieutenant General Mujibur Rahman, a former Information Secretary to the Government and the heads of the official radio and television networks was filed by Maulana Kausa Niaz, who was Mr Bhutto's Information Minister, and Mr Fatchyab Ali, a Karachi lawyer. They alleged that the series tended to

prejudice Mr Bhutto's trial and amounted to contempt of court.

The court ordered on Wednesday apologies should be given wide publicity on radio and television, together with the court's comment that all Government institutions concerned should take due notice of the dignity of the court.

The decision of the four-judge bench, presided over by Mr Justice Muhammad Haleem, the Chief Justice of Pakistan, came after all the defendants had left their government posts. Mr Bhutto was sentenced to death on the murder charge, and executed.

Divorce toll

Berne (AFP) - Almost one in three Swiss marriages end in divorce, the Federal Statistics Office says. There were 11,700 divorces in 1983.

Security Council debate

Managua tries to isolate US

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

Debate on the Reagan Administration's decision to impose a trade embargo against Nicaragua continued yesterday in the UN Security Council with the Sandinista Government seeking to build an array of allies and diplomatically isolate the United States.

The action in the Security Council was only one option Nicaragua was pursuing in an effort to exert pressure on the US to rescind the trade sanctions. But it was the one which it was hoped would most clearly and forcefully illuminate international concern.

Senior Javier Chamorro Mora, the representative of Nicaragua, described as paranoid the Reagan Administration's attitude towards the Sandinistas. He said Washington had distorted facts, invented pretexts and conspired to justify a policy of military and economic coercion designed to topple those in power in Managua.

Senior Chamorro said that the US had violated the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes in its dealings with Nicaragua. By imposing economic sanctions it had also violated numerous provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Discussions on the trade embargo are expected to continue into next week when Nicaragua will test support for its case with a resolution condemning the American decision. Although it is expected that the US will veto any measure, the Nicaraguans hope that a strong show of sympathy for their position will be a formidable symbolic demonstration.

The co-ordinating bureau of non-aligned countries has already censured the US, and Nicaragua will be looking for outspoken expressions of disapproval for the embargo from Western European countries who have greater leverage over Washington.

TEGUCIGALPA: Honduras last night accused Nicaraguans of crossing its border and said it had sent its own troops to the frontier area (Reuters reports).

The Honduran Foreign Minister, Señor Eduardo Paz Barral, said the troops would carry out "civil-military actions" to protect Honduran citizens in eastern El Paraiso province, where he said the Nicaraguan Army had "launched an offensive".

He declined to elaborate on the type of actions involved.

Nicaraguan rebel sources said on Wednesday that 38 people were killed on Saturday when Nicaraguan troops crossed into Honduras after guerrillas and clashed with them.

Nicaragua complains to Gatt about embargo

From Alan Tomlinson, Managua

Nicaragua has asked the executive committee at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to consider urgently the US trade embargo against it. The Trade Minister, Señor Alejandro Martínez Cuenca, said.

He said it was unprecedented for a member of Gatt to take such action as an embargo against another member-state. Nicaragua was the only Central American nation which belonged to the agreement.

"The US action violates the most elemental principles of Gatt," beginning with article number one which says that the contracting parties cannot obstruct commerce between one another," Señor Martínez said.

"We are not going to Gatt to make a rhetorical exposition of our points. We are going there more because we feel that the precedent being set is most unfortunate for the developing world, for those who have believed that within the framework of Gatt the rules of international law would be respected."

If the US action escaped the censure of the international community immense damage would be done to the world economic order.

Scholar Martínez said Nicaragua was transferring its commercial offices in the United States to Toronto in search of new trading partners in Canada which he felt had considerable capacity to absorb a greater amount of Nicaraguan exports. In particular, Nicaragua hoped to find a market for beef formerly sold to America.

Climber falls from sacred mountain

From David Watts, Tokyo

A British aid conservationist lay unconscious for 12 hours after falling more than 7,500ft down the slopes of Mount Fuji.

The fall from the 12,388ft sacred peak and how Mr Peter Hartley, aged 31, survived it are a mystery. He appears to have crawled 200 yards after he came to rest in an attempt to reach shelter after the fall from the mountain's snow-covered cone.

He has climbed 18 peaks in the Alps, including the Matterhorn. Mount Fuji was an easy conquest requiring no special

conservationist at Manchester City art gallery, where one of his own works will be on exhibition.

"He doesn't seem to realize how lucky he is to be alive," said his mother, Mrs Beryl Hartley who flew from Britain after the accident on Easter Sunday to be with her son.

"I'll never climb again," Mr Hartley said weakly yesterday. He said half of his climbing in the Alps had been done alone. The Fuji climb was an easy one, by comparison and he decided to bag another peak.

Kidnap clue of corpses in the well

From Robert Fisk, Jiyeh, Lebanon

From time to time the earth gives forth its secrets in Lebanon, and when it does they are always bad.

It was the same on the sand dunes by the Maronite church in Jiyeh yesterday. An ancient well choked with corpses, a vault containing the body of a murdered policeman and a clutch of Muslim gunmen all claiming it to be the work of Christians.

Some of the dead had been buried on the sand - there was part of a backbone on the stones there and a lock of dark, long woman's hair. The policeman's body lay on its back, arms spreadeagled, still in its uniform, the head missing, bones protruding from the trousers. Down the well were a mass of bones and a dead man, tipped upside down into the pit, his legs upwards against the wall.

The village of Jiyeh was captured by the Christian Phalangists 13 days ago. Until then, the dunes east of the church had been a Phalangist military area. An American-made tank shell and a litter of Israeli ammunition tins - the Israelis armed the Phalangists - lay near some earth revetments.

According to an officer in the Shia Muslim Amal militia, a bird-hunter had smelt the corpses while walking along the beach and noticed that the lid of the well had not been closed.

In the past two years, both Christian Phalangists and Druze militiamen in the hills above Jiyeh have engaged in mass kidnappings. Hundreds of these civilian victims have been slaughtered in the Chouf mountains to the east. The mass graves are rarely found.

There were, however, a few clues as to who might have been responsible for the murders at Jiyeh.

The remains of the policeman were identified as those of Tewfik Dakdoukhi, a Sunni Muslim who worked in the gendarmerie at Jiyeh but whose home was in the Muslim village of Barja above the coast. Dakdoukhi was kidnapped by Christians two years ago in the local power station.

The Amal officer, who identified himself as Abu Ali, said the man who had been tipped upside down into the well was almost certainly the husband of a Shia woman who lived near the church. "The Phalangist stopped him in his car three weeks ago," he said. "He was never seen again. But when Jiyeh was captured last week, the man's identification papers and car papers were found in the pocket of a dead Phalangist militiaman."

In all, perhaps eight bodies were visible down the well shaft. There are, of course, no Christians left now in Jiyeh; only their church with its huge, bullet-spattered altar mural depicting St George killing the dragon.



Price-beaters: Chinese shoppers queue to buy meat in anticipation of 50 per cent price rises in the shops.

Famine victims expelled from Sudan refuge after protest

From Paul Valley, Wad el-Hilew, Sudan

Police and soldiers, armed with guns and camel whips, have evicted 6,000 famine victims from a camp occupied mainly by refugees from Ethiopia, in the east of Sudan.

Children suffering from malnutrition were taken from a therapeutic feeding centre and in-patients were removed from the camp's hospital in the incident, which occurred last week at one of the most isolated camps along the border with Ethiopia.

The expulsion came two days after a group of refugees from Eritrea had surrounded the office of the Sudanese Commissioner of Refugees (COR) at Wad el-Hilew to protest about what they alleged was unfair distribution of international food aid.

The demonstration, by a group of about 300 refugees, was broken up by police after threats to burn down the building. Shortly afterwards the camp manager, Mr Abu Rahel, instructed the COR officials along with armed security officers to confiscate the ration cards of the 6,000 refugees who lived in tents and rag shelters in the centre of the camp. Another 43 families in one sector of the grass huts in which the remainder of the camp's 13,000 population lived also had their cards seized.

Two days later, the 6,000 refugees were forced to leave the camp and the tented area was entirely cleared. About 1,000 were taken by lorry on a six-hour journey to the border town of Kassala, where they were abandoned in the market place, or to villages along the border from which they had walked over the past seven months to the Wad el-Hilew camp.

The remainder were told to disperse on foot. The next day about 2,000 people from the villages of Geeset and Gollush, inside Ethiopia, and from Hamdile on the border were allowed to return to the camp. Several thousand of the rest have formed a second camp on the desert plains at the edge of Wad el-Hilew.

There they remain, in wretched little triangular shelters of sticks and grass, only three or four feet across. They have no food and only what water they can beg. Inside their shelters hundreds lie, growing weaker, some of the children still wearing the colourful wrist tags which marked out their nutritional needs in the feeding centre from which they were evicted.

"These people are very, very sick. They will die soon if nothing is done," Mr Nichols van Praag, a field officer from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees said. He arrived in Wad el-Hilew this week to investigate the expulsion, which has been reported by UNHCR headquarters in Geneva.

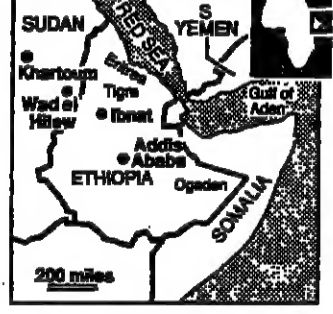
Wad el-Hilew is a resettlement camp of long standing. Its inhabitants are mainly refugees from Eritrea, who have, over a number of years, crossed the border to escape from the civil war with the Ethiopian Government.

Most of them have settled in Sudan on a semi-permanent basis, but eight months ago a new influx of refugees from drought and famine almost doubled the camp's population. In more recent weeks Eritrean settlers from other villages have begun to abandon their settlements and enter the camp.

"The new arrivals lived in the tented area. They were in very poor shape - 45 per cent of the children under five were severely malnourished and most of the deaths in the camp came from that zone," according to Dr Mark Litwov of the American charity, Laimbe.

Later Mr van Praag said: "We are very concerned about this situation and disturbed at the levels of aid reaching some refugees. But fortunately it does seem to be an isolated incident, not typical of the generous response of the Sudanese to the tens of thousands of refugees entering their country."

Mr Abu Rahel, the camp manager, has been criticized for his administration for some years.



Refugees expected back at Ethiopian camp

Addis Ababa (Reuters). - Thousands of people, dispersed recently from one of Ethiopia's biggest relief camps at Ibat, are expected to return in the next few days, according to Mr Kari Jansson, the top UN representative here.

Mr Jansson, who visited the camp on Tuesday said he was very impressed by government efforts to provide facilities and supplies for 8,000 to 10,000 famine victims expected to return in the next few days.

An estimated 32,000 left the camp last week and Ethiopia has repeatedly denied reports that force was used to evict them and send them back to their villages.

Mr Jansson said he was certain those who left Ibat to return to their homes in Gondar and Wollo provinces had been given enough food for 10 days.

About 6,000 had already reached their homes to Wollo and another 2,000 had moved south towards Lake Tana to look for work as they traditionally did when the annual short rainy season began.

Rain has fallen over much of Ethiopia in recent weeks but it has brought mixed blessings according to relief officials. It spells misery for people camped out and is useless unless peasants have seeds and tools.

Cholera spreads to more African countries

From Susan MacDonald, Dakar

A cholera epidemic has broken out in parts of Senegal, according to reports from international aid organizations in the country. An outbreak was reported at the end of last year, which apparently died down after Christmas, but since February doctors working in the field have been receiving daily reports of an increase in cholera cases and deaths.

International aid organizations estimate deaths over the past three months at around 350, but reliable information is scarce in many areas and the real figure is probably far higher.

The main problem in combating the disease, according to aid sources, is that Senegal has maintained a silence over the presence of cholera, referring to it as food poisoning or by its Government file number, 001.

Neighbouring countries, such as Mauritania and Mali, which have also suffered cholera outbreaks in recent months, have made official requests for drugs and aid which have been speedily provided. The Gambia has made an unofficial request for medical supplies and drugs to help combat an outbreak, should it occur.

It is thought that Senegal's reluctance to admit, even unofficially, the presence of cholera could be linked to its fears for the tourist industry which is a principal income earner.

However, with reports of 30 to 40 deaths a week in some areas, some doctors fear that the disease could become endemic in Senegal.

NAIROBI: Seventy-two new cholera cases with three deaths were reported by the Somali Health Ministry from the refugee camps in the north-west region, including Hargeisa, according to Radio Mogadishu (AFP reports).

About 2,500 people have died in the epidemic, which broke out at the end of March among Ethiopian refugees.

Hong Kong fears for morale of police force

From David Bonavia, Hong Kong

General Boorman said in an interview with a commercial television channel that the Hong Kong Government would take a decision on the matter in three or four years' time. The issue would be discussed at the diplomatic level by British and Chinese officials, he added.

The general also said that if China stationed army units in Hong Kong after 1997 - as Peking has said it will - they would be of a reasonable size. There is concern here that the morale of the Royal Hong Kong police cannot be maintained in the run-up to 1997 unless they are assured of some form of military or para-military backup.

The official media here have avoided comment on remarks by Major-General Boorman, the departing commander of British forces, on the need for a special force to back up the Hong Kong police after the territory's transfer to Chinese sovereignty.

China food prices rise by half

From Mary Lee, Peking

Peking residents will find shopping for food vastly more expensive from today when state subsidies for more than 1800 items are removed and their prices rise by an average of 50 per cent.

However, to ensure that living standards are maintained, the government is providing all 5.5 million urban residents with monthly subsidy of about £2 each.

Peking's vice-mayor, Mr Han Boping, said yesterday that there was no danger of social instability arising from the price rises, which constitute an important step towards a market economy. For several months now, the country's leaders have been talking about prices as a major component of the current reform of the economic structure.

Mr Deng Xiaoping told Mr New Win the Burmese leader yesterday that the reforms needed courage and that although the first six months of the reforms has been encouraging, the next three years would be decisive.

Townswellers will have to get used to the idea of paying more for better quality food. "The higher the quality, the higher the price hike," Mr Han said. Oil and grain staple foods, however, do not come under the new price policy.

Compensation can go ahead Euro-MPs fail to block Britain's budget deal

From Ian Murray, Strasbourg

The European Parliament yesterday all but abandoned attempts to control the compensation Britain receives from the EEC for its high contributions to the EEC budget.

Members gave only lukewarm support to a resolution from their own budget committee, which sought to declare the way Britain is to receive its EEC tax relief "unacceptable".

British Labour and Conservative Members joined forces to vote against it and it won support from only 111, while 84 abstained. British members had lobbied hard behind the scenes to persuade the Christian Democrats not to vote and this made it impossible for those trying to block the British deal to win the 218 votes needed.

Even a suggestion in another resolution that the whole matter should be raised again in 1987 failed. The one way in which Parliament is trying to retain interest in the whole question is by the device of writing a line into the budget for a British rebate and putting no figure at all against it.

In consequence, the way is cleared for Britain to receive its compensation in the form of a reduction in its contributions - a method which totally bypasses the Parliament.

It also means that the long overdue budget for this year has cleared its last big political hurdle and so should be passed by the Parliament when it meets next month. As expected, members yesterday voted for a budget totalling around £16,400 million, which is £500 million more than member-states say they are prepared to find.

Attempts by the British Labour group to reduce spending on farming and increase the money available to fund school milk and cheap butter schemes were all rejected as the Parliament voted to find the money needed to maintain the common agricultural policy. The Parliament's budget is £1,700 million higher than the present legal ceiling for resources.

The member-states, who will have to find an extra money by a special contribution are only prepared to put up £1,200 million between them.

In the end only the Community's food aid programme looks like running into difficulties this year. Mr Henning Christoffersen, the Budget Commissioner, warned members that the Community will have around £50 million less available to help feed the starving than is likely to be needed to provide minimum subsistence for them.

Kanaks quit assembly

Noumea (Reuters) - Seven Kanak independence supporters in New Caledonia's territorial assembly yesterday resigned in protest at violence in which a Kanak youth was shot dead and more than 70 people injured.

Their departure leaves the French Pacific territory's assembly in the hands of the anti-independence group, dominated by white settlers.

Police yesterday reported an uneasy calm after the worst clashes since Kanak militants began campaigning for independence in November.

THE ARTS

Cinema

Wajda's marvellous grasp of history and humanity

A Love in Germany (15)

Lumière

A Funny Dirty Little War (18)

ICA Cinema

Starman (PG)

Leicester Square Theatre

Mata Hari (18)

Classic Oxford Street

Sheena (PG)

Classic Oxford Street

"I'll shout 'Long live Poland!'" proclaims Stanislaw, the unfortunate prisoner-of-war in Andrzej Wajda's *A Love in Germany*, en route to his own execution after falling in love with the grocer's wife, Rolf. Hochhuth's novel about human passions versus Nazi bureaucracy may have been filmed in Germany, but the drama's contemporary Polish reverberations are obvious: as with *Danton*, similarly made in exile, Wajda explores the past only to excavate the same twists and turns of human history that currently torture his native country.

The film is stocked, moreover, with *Wajda* talent. Stanislaw, the callow soldier employed in the village as forced labour, is played by Piotr Lysak, recently a psychology student in Cracow. Daniel Olbrychski, whose Wajda connections stretch back to the Sixties, appears as a fellow prisoner, Boleslaw Michalek and Agnieszka Holland, equally familiar Wajda collaborators, worked on the script, while the grocer's wife is played by Fassbinder's siren Hanna Schygulla, born in Upper Silesia.

The contemporary world, in fact, forms part of the film's structure: we begin in 1983 with the narrator on a train, starting his investigative journey into the village's past. Wajda periodically yanks us back and forth between time-periods in an attempt to convey the flow of history and the residue of memory and guilt. But his time-juggling techniques bring fewer of the dividends spectacularly reaped in *Man of Marble* and *Man of Iron*. *A Love in Germany* impresses instead through simpler, more conventional methods: the scrupulous depiction of ordinary German life in wartime; the presentation of a stealthy narrative that ultimately coils round the spectator like a python.

The film has been shortened by 25 minutes since its premiere at the 1983 Venice Festival, but the narrative's grip still takes time to be felt. It first just sits there, lulled by the bucolic landscapes, intrigued by the swastika-decorated lollipops and hairpins, and slightly irritated by the way the low affair seems lifted from a textbook: the correct moves are all present, but not the inner conviction. (For this, some blame must fall on Schygulla, too glamorous to convey the required repression and downliness.) But once Stanislaw gets arrested the film changes gear, and the narrative weight shifts on to the local officials - particularly the stormtrooper Mayer, assertively played by Armin Müller-Stahl.

The documentary evidence within Hochhuth's novel now starts to surface. We learn the bizarre, chilling chapter and verse of Nazi law: prisoners must be shot only by their compatriots, who are entitled to a reward of three cigarettes;

coffins are only granted if three or more are executed together. Scenes become shot through with the dark comedy of human frailties: by the end the spectator should be as unnerved and vulnerable as Schygulla when she peers through a window in detention, standing on a bucket which is suddenly pulled away. *A Love in Germany* may finally miss the passion and precision of Wajda's very best films, but it remains the work of a master director, stamped with his unique grasp of history and humanity.

Hector Olivera's *A Funny Dirty Little War* - the first Argentinian film to receive a commercial release in Britain - treats human behaviour in wartime with rather less subtlety. In 1974, during the dying months of the Peron regime, attempts to oust a deputy mayor plunge a small rural town into an orgy of corruption and violence: most of the visible population become splattered with bullets, insecticide, excrement or all three. The film's broad strokes are partly dictated by commercial strategy: working within an industry that gingerly avoids modern political subjects, Olivera necessarily sugared his pill with lowbrow buffoonery and popular local comedians. There is no accounting for funny-bones, of course, but it seems probable that British audiences will cherish the film less for its jokes than for the angry and spirited spectacle of a town and government bent on self-destruction.

Among recent Hollywood fantasies, John Carpenter's *Starman* stands out for its refusal to let gadgetry trample over human interest. For once the true stars of the film are not the employees of George Lucas's special effects factory, industrial Light and Magic: they are the stars as billed: Jeff Bridges - his bland, taciturn persona put to excellent use as a bemused alien on a recon; and Karen Allen, who progresses nicely from uncomprehending fright (Bridges has assumed the physical form of her late husband) to deep affection. Yet against these virtues we are forced to place a little stack of vices: the unenterprising story, conceived by either a computer or a magpie; the excessive length; the fuzziness of key plot-points (we are never precisely told why the starman is visiting earth, or why, indeed, he must leave so soon).

The film also puts into melancholy relief the entire career of its director, whose debut feature *Dark Star* is directly echoed in the use of period lingo and pop songs. Ten years ago, Carpenter's low-budget films were crisp, quirky

marvels, pulling Hollywood genres inside-out; now, secure within Hollywood's bosom, he lazily accepts the genres at face value.

The Cannon production of *Mata Hari*, starring Sylvia Kristel, performs a similar sad service for its own director, Curtis Harrington. His first commercial feature, made in the Sixties, maintained discreet allegiance to his origins in American underground cinema, to his passion for Cocteau and Sternberg. But years of compromise have taken their toll: given a story that cries out for high style, Harrington can only offer a stale procession of shots. True, circumstances were unfavourable. The parsimonious budget forced all the action -



Hanna Schygulla, not quite the image of repression and downliness, with Piotr Lysak as Stanislaw in *A Love in Germany*

whether in Paris, Berlin or Madrid - to unfold in the same lordly Budapest buildings; and the star does not help. When Garbo or Dietrich played women spies, they seemed dangerous, erotic witches; gaze upon Sylvia Kristel and all you see is a blank, pretty face.

The blank face at the centre of *Sheena* belongs to Tanya Roberts, a graduate of *Charlie's Angels*. As a pin-up jungle queen with a penchant for bathing, she is very well cast, but her steam-roller delivery obliterates the script's camp humour. John Guillermin's direction does likewise. The end result is tawdry, juvenile and dire.

Geoff Brown

Television

Shocking symptoms

"He touched me up", said the 11-year-old girl, fiddling with her pony tails. "Just between the legs." She was telling a psychiatrist about the first time an adult had assaulted her. She had been six. So, under Denis Tuohy's sober presentation, began a report by TV Eye (Thames) on the sexual abuse of children - one in 10 of whom have physical contact with adults before puberty. It was a disturbing programme, one which seemed as much stunned as incensed by the enormity of what it uncovered.

Last March in south Leeds, the police stumbled on a ring of under-aged girls who, in return for money, cigarettes and sweets, were sexually involved with local men. One 11-year-old had intercourse four times a week with a man of 45. Another, aged nine, slept with three men who paid her £5 a time to recur to other girls. Further investigation revealed that much of this abuse had begun at home.

After describing one encounter, a girl was asked how she got to know that person. "It were me brother", she said meekly. Then there was the case of the mother whose two-year-old was abused by a boyfriend "she

thought she could trust". And the case of the two-year-old with gonorrhoea. And so on.

TV Eye failed to secure an interview with any of the guilty men, which is a pity since the sorry picture that emerged was not best described by the victims nor adequately explained by those attempting to cure them. Psychiatrists posing questions to a group of five girls elicited muted, uncomprehending answers.

"Yes", whispered one when asked if she was angry. How had she been persuaded to go with the man? "Dunno. Just went." It was left to the mother of the girl with pony tails to describe her internal bruises.

The victims were interviewed anonymously and needed subtitles. We saw only their backs and their legs and their red terraced houses. By implication, they were the backs and the legs of any girl in Britain for, despite its roughness, TV Eye did make it harrowingly clear last night that what is happening in south Leeds is symptomatic - not exceptional.

Nicholas Shakespeare

Theatre

Piano Play

Falcon

Following Hervig Kaiser's *Blood Sport* last month, here is another high-flying product of the young German-speaking stage that reaches London in the form of a lead balloon.

Getting off to a lively opening night in Hamburg in 1981 (when its director and publisher came to blows), and then moving on to other stages and other media, Frederike Roth's *Klavierspiel* tells of the struggles of a young choral singer to get rid of the piano on which her lover used to accompany her before he went back to his wife.

As Miss Roth tells the story, most of the salient facts emerge only towards the end, after you have abandoned hope of learning why the unnamed heroine is drinking so much, haunting late-night bars and periodically muttering "I'll get rid of this piano once and for all" through gritted teeth. The idea, presumably, is to displace her obsession from the man to the instrument, so as to involve the spectator in the delusions of solitude and to

show a woman "breaking open" (her own phrase) by pursuing her own fantasies and nightmares to the exclusion of external reality.

In German, perhaps it packs an expressionist punch which has hit a rock in English translation. Soiloquizing on an imaginary mountain-top, the heroine tells one of the spectators "Better keep off peaks, luvvie, your mucous membranes aren't made for peaks". Even below this rhapsodic level, in her aggressive dealings with the elusive dialogue as such as to cause blinks of disbelief. The one clear point that does appear is the contradiction of the heroine's abject dependence on a casual male partner in an intended fable of feminist self-sufficiency.

Christa Van Raalte's production (for the 51% Company) contains an appealing but emotionally incoherent lead performance from Esther Freud, some hard-pressed doubling by John Elanagh and strenuous gesticulating from a group of hapless goatees.

Irving Wardle

Ubu and the Clowns

Gardner Arts Centre, Brighton

The tranquil pastures of Sussex University play host, briefly, to the rumbustious absurdities of Jarry's *Ubu enchaîné*. Next week the Actors' Touring Company bring their work to the Waterman's Arts Centre, Brighton.

As part of the Brighton Festival's concern with clowns and clowning, this performance provides a useful bridge between straight knockabout and what used to be called the Theatre of Ideas. Of course, being Jarry's, the ideas involved are resolutely of the nursery type, deriving from the infantile gaudy of adult manners and dealing largely with the anal elements in power relationships. Like *Ubu Roi* before it, the piece starts nowhere and goes nowhere else, but does still provide spasmic entertainment. As with a forward but perceptibly creative child, one feels inclined to pat the thing on its head and say "charming" - and still only 1890s.

At the play's inception, Ma

Martin Cropper

Opera

Orlando

Theatre Royal, Glasgow

I know it is not easy to keep in one's head every detail of all those Handel operas, but still I feel I ought to have remembered the one about Florence Nightingale and the blind waiter. You know: it's the one that takes place in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, where Bismarck or somebody has tried to plant a forest of silver birches, and there are those four gymnasts climbing up the wall bars, and that madman keeps going around pretending to be Frederick the Great while the disco dancers dress up in nineteenth-century underwear.

But hold on. Perhaps like the maddened Orlando I am beginning to mistake appearance for reality, and to credit Handel with the inventions of his Scottish Opera producer Christopher Fettes.

It is, after all, the trap into which Mr Fettes himself has fallen in his approach to the piece. Discovering, in what is apparently his first work for the

open house, that people sing of powerful feelings, he has tried to fix some reality for those emotions. If Orlando rants insanely, then he has to be in a lunatic asylum. Never mind the bathos, feel the truth.

It is of course a disastrous principle and it is responsible for most of the absurdities in this violently ill-judged production. Either the characters and situations are sentimentalized because the emotions expressed are taken for real, or else some external madness is brought on to explain why they carry on so.

Having served as an army surgeon at the end of the Second World War, Mr Fettes has some right to see the martial impulse as pathological, but he weakens his own theme in trying to graft it on to Handel's opera. Orlando is about other things. It is principally about singing, and Glasgow audiences are fortunate to be able to hear, albeit amid the snail-jacket and the hospital beds, two excellent performances and three more that are creditable.

In the title role James Bowman has most to fight against as far as the production

is concerned, but he uses Orlando's expressions of pride, love and insanity to show off secure, even at times thrilling, command of the Handelian phrase. His single-note crescendos and his expressive flatnesses may be making him the Dame Janet Baker of counter-tenors, but his tone is strong enough to bear up against all the pathos. Also very fine is the Dorinda of Lilian Watson, who deals neatly with the production by disengaging herself from it even when she has to go around the ward depositing medical charts on bedposts. She is vibrant and vital, a fresh-voiced singing girl in a gallery of phantoms.

Timothy Wilson as the second counter-tenor has an even brightness which contrasts well with Mr Bowman's more plangent manner. Eiddwen Harry is reliable as Angelica, except when the intervals are wide and Stephen Vase provides a humane base. Richard Hickox conducts with his usual colourful mix of luxury and nobility.

Paul Griffiths

Concert

St Louis SO/Slatkin Festival Hall/Radio 3

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra visited London in January; now the St Louis launchers the wide-ranging American Festival, spread between London, Cardiff and Glasgow. The Dallas and New York orchestras appear imminently. If there is any stylistic or technical trait common to the top bands in that vast pyramid of music management and marketing which constitutes American orchestral life, this is the year for us to discover what it is.

The spirit of St Louis was doubtless fortified by the two speeches, two national anthems and message of support from President Reagan which preceded the evening's main business. It needed to be, for Leonard Bernstein's 1946 "chorographic essay" *Facsimile*, an unsettling, edgy score mixing

whimsical lyricism with brasher jazz elements, seemed an odd choice to quell butterflies in an orchestra making its London debut. There were some strange balances here, and the faster dances lacked the requisite tautness.

Absolute precision, in the Chicago sense, is not, however, a dominant impression of the St Louis sound. The atmosphere is more relaxed, especially when nurtured by the genial melodies of Dvorak's *Symphony No 8*. Here, in the slow introductions to the outer movements, one could admire a string sound that is suave and heavyweight (with cellos and basses, in particular, possessing a formidable tubbiness).

Trumpets and horns have the kind of bright, ringing virtuosity which reveals in this finale's fireworks, and the contrasting warmth of the trombone blend, at the symphony's outset, was impressive. Only the woodwind sounded a little characterless.

and at times (noisily in the first movement's famous flute solo) slightly underpowered.

Leonard Slatkin is a rare species: an American in charge of a major American orchestra. He focused on some unusual background detail, and his basic pacing was sensible (very broad in the scherzo, for instance, to show off his strings) although his elaborate fluctuations within movements sometimes seemed mannered and too sentimental. He also shadowed Isaac Stern well in Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto, especially in the first movement where Stern shaped the quavers artfully, lingering rhapsodically over the barlines. The faster passage-work and double-stoppings were not always as controlled as Stern would have liked, and the odd note was tuned unconventionally, but in the Andante that familiar, sweet tone and some eloquent phrasing provided rich compensation.

Richard Morrison

Dance

Moving Visions

Oval Arts Centre

Ross McKim has returned to the Oval Arts Centre with a new version of the company he formed there in 1976. But this time there is no intention that *Moving Visions* will be a permanent fixture on the dance scene. It will cease to exist in any continuous form when McKim takes over the direction of the Ballet Rambert School this autumn.

The company has six dancers: three men and three women, all competent, attractive and well trained. Wednesday's programme lasted just under two hours, with an interval, and McKim and Chris

Steele provided most of the choreography. They hold joint responsibility for the major item on the programme, *Waiting in the Wasteland*, which claims to draw its inspiration from T.S. Eliot. Lawrence Ferlingetti and Samuel Beckett. It also features slides of the statue of Gandhi in Tavistock Square, and some rather hand-some gasometers.

The ballet falls into seven sections, each prefaced in the programme by a quotation. A programme note speaks about various types of wastelands - personal and social - and four of the five dancers wear elegantly ragged costumes. But, apart from a general feeling of angst and isolation, I could detect no really strong theme in the ballet, though there was

some attractive movement. The first half of the programme was made up of shorter items, including a solo made for McKim by Kenneth MacMillan. This was chiefly notable for the fluidity of the dancing and the complex rhythms the choreographer has found in an apparently simple piece of music by Telemann.

McKim was the choreographer of the only other item in which he appeared - *The Thrill is Gone*, in which he and Kathy Rylands were involved: with two chairs and a Relationship. It was an evening full of good intentions, and with some decent dancing, but sadly lacking in both contrast and substance.

Judith Cruickshank

All components of a rich solar system

Berg: Published works. Various artists. DG 413 797-1 (10 records).

Berg: Early songs. Fischer-Dieskau, Reimann. EMI EL 27 0195 1.

The centenary sound of 1985 is that of folding cardboard as companies rush to honour the dead by re-boxing old records. In the case of Deutsche Grammophon's Berg box, though, there is some point to the exercise, since DG has an enviable catalogue of Berg recordings, and putting all the works together does make one realize something important about his output: its compactness, of course (there are only a dozen major works), but also its singularity as well as its rich density of fascination. The works hang together as components of a solar system, held by the gravity of musical and expressive cross-reference. Nor is it just that the two operas dominate works written around them; they also seem like fulfilments of what is implicit in everything Berg wrote, which is the desperate thirst for emotional meaning in a world cracking up.

Here the operas are represented by the classic recordings conducted by Karl Böhm, both with Evelyn Lear and Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau in the central parts. There are other classics too: Karajan's version of the Op. 6 pieces, Boulez conducting Barenboim and Zukerman in the Chamber Concerto, Margaret Price singing for Abbado in the *Altenberglieder* and the song from the *Lulu* suite. Only the Seven Early Songs (in both versions), three other songs with piano and *Der Wein* needed to be added.

These additions, though, are variable. Margaret Marshall, accompanied by Geoffrey Parsons in the piano songs, is quite beautiful. She has a perfect voice for Berg, combining radiance with a trembling freshness, high artistry with the scent of the voice as a natural instrument of feeling. Her colleagues in the orchestral songs, however, are less well chosen, and it is hard to avoid the suspicion that DG have simply reached for the handiest radio recordings.

What is less excusable is the decision to include Böhm's



Lulu, excellent though it is, instead of the Boulez recording, which alone includes the third act. This is a serious omission - so serious that one may not notice that two other items are also missing from what purports to be a complete collection of the published works: a set of piano variations and a canon for the Frankfurt Opera House.

As for the unpublished works, it has long been known that Berg left several dozen early songs, but these have been withheld from performance until now. Fischer-Dieskau's new record includes 22 of them, and rather suggests that the hesitation to be a complete collection of the published works is a set of piano variations and a canon for the Frankfurt Opera House.

The distinctly non-adult character of much on this record makes it rather inappropriate that Fischer-Dieskau should be the singer: one wants a young voice, able to rush at the indiscretions of a composer in his teens and early twenties. Fischer-Dieskau, quite apart from his difficulty with expansive melodic phrases these days, inevitably invites one to hear him as a voice of matured wisdom, which he cannot be. One should listen rather to his Wozzeck and Schön in the DG box, or perhaps most of all to his performance there of the sleeper's monodrama, the Op. 2 songs.

"ONE OF THE MOST THRILLING AND BEAUTIFUL FILMS EVER TO REACH THE SCREEN" FILM REVIEW

FRANCESCO ROSI'S FILM OF BIZET'S

CARMEN

JULIA MIGENES-JOHNSON PLACIDO DOMINGO

Lumière Cinema

CLASSIC QUINTON CAMBRIDGE Arts Cinema

LONDON ARTS CHOICE

ARTS CHOICE LONDON

CHOICE LONDON ARTS

LONDON ARTS CHOICE

SHREVEPORT WATERMANS ARTS CENTRE

40 Broad Street, St. Paul, London, E.C. 4A

01-583 1176

CAPONIGRO

Landscape Photography

Food & Drink available. Free Car Park

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS

PO Box 11

open 10.30-5.30

01-764 9052

WAREHOUSE

35-41 White Lion St. N1

THE DUNDEE PARTY-BOY CENTRE

open 10.30-5.30

01-764 9052

THE NEGRO ENSEMBLE CO

SHREVEPORT WATERMANS ARTS CENTRE

40 Broad Street, St. Paul, London, E.C. 4A

01-583 1176

PETER DE WINT

1784-1848

open 10.30-5.30

01-764 9052

Join our FREE mailing list. Send me to Dept T THEATRE DISPATCH, PO Box 624, SE7 7HE

THE BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA WITH OXFAM PRESENT

CONCERT.AID

CHARITY CONCERT IN AID OF ETHIOPIA

MONDAY MAY 13TH 1985, 8.00 PM AT THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL

(General Manager: D. Cameron McNicol)

MR COLIN DAVIS CONDUCTS ELGAR SYMPHONY NO. 1 IN A FLAT

MR GEORGE SOULI CONDUCTS BEETHOVEN SYMPHONY NO. 3 IN C MINOR

TICKETS: £60, £25.00, £15, £10, £5, £3, £2

AVAILABLE FROM: OXFAM, 72A HIGH ROAD, FINCHLEY N2 8QD.

TELE: 044-4885 AND THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL, BOX OFFICE, KENSINGTON GORE, SW7. TEL: 01-589 9465.

Credit Card Bookings Accepted.

LYRIC THEATRE

Opens May 24th at 7.0

Reduced Price Preview from 22.23 May (Mat & Eng)

JUDI DENCH DANIEL MASSEY

THE ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY PRODUCTION OF

WASTE

HARLEY GRANVILLE BARKER

TONY CHURCH · CHARLES KAY

SARA KESTELMAN · DAVID WALLER

Directed by

JOHN BARTON

Mon-Fri 7.30 Thurs Mat 3.0 Sat 5.0 & 8.15

STRICTLY LIMITED SEASON MUST CLOSE JULY 27

BOOK NOW! 01-437 3686/7

سكنا من الامين

WHO WILL DECIDE YOUR CHILDREN'S FUTURE?

If you live in Inner London, the answer is not very clear.

Because the proposed abolition of the GLC leaves a question mark over the future of the Inner London Education Authority. And so over the future of London's schools and London's children.

After abolition of the GLC, the Secretary of State will have the power to abolish the ILEA as well.

Without asking Londoners.
And without a new Bill.

We think this uncertainty is bad for ILEA and bad for the Londoners who elected ILEA.

The future of the GLC will be decided in this Parliament.

We think the future of London's education should be decided now as well.

For further information please phone 633 4400.

Unsticking the traffic jam

Hold-ups on Britain's roads cost £3 per car per hour - and they are about to get worse, as ageing motorways are resurfaced this year.

Peter McHugh reports on the technical advances that may get us back into the fast lane

Last weekend millions of Britons embarked on the May Bank Holiday prepared to suffer its inevitable partner, the traffic jam. Temperatures were in the 20s, but the weather was not the main problem. As much as £4 million was added to the national debt.

On Wednesday the Government warned of the possibility of the worst ever motorway jams during repairs to the M1 this summer. The Transport Minister, Mrs Lynda Chalker, admitted that tailbacks could build up at a rate of 10-miles-an-hour if a breakdown occurred.

Easter Bank Holiday's notorious 40-mile-long traffic jam cost £100,000 alone, but the hundreds of minor varieties of jam in our daily diet of traffic congestion may cost the country as much as £4 billion each year.

Ever since Roman times, our roads have been unable to keep up with the traffic volume. Successive governments since the Emperor Hadrian have consistently underestimated demand. The present Government admitted last December that it too had got its sums wrong about projected traffic growth between now and the end of the century. The 16 million cars already on Britain's roads account for some 80 per cent of all vehicles. Latest estimates predict at least another 4 million cars and possibly as many as 8 million by the year 2000.

The number and, as important to the conditions of our roads, weight of heavy goods vehicles is also rising. Heavy goods traffic in the Dover area alone has increased a thousandfold since 1970.

It is this dramatic, and unforeseen, increase in all types of traffic which has placed an unbearable strain on our roads and motorways. At present as much as 80 miles of motorway are blocked off for one reason or another. Those built 25 years ago to last a lifetime can no longer cope with traffic weight and volume. This year alone the Government will spend £140 million on motorway maintenance.

Today's motorway chaos is only a drop in the ocean of daily frustration felt by drivers. Only 11 per cent of

our traffic is actually on motorways; the main battle for most motorists is to and from work, shopping and schools.

According to the Transport and Road Research Laboratory, an arm of the Department of Transport, more than half the time spent travelling in towns is wasted by congestion. We travel at an average speed of 20km-an-hour during rush hours and twice that speed during the rest of the day. That means that at any one time during a working day 50,000 to 100,000 vehicles are waiting in queues at traffic lights. The result is a waste of petrol in Britain alone of up to 230,000 gallons as well as enormous costs in wasted time, and atmospheric and environmental pollution.

The Government is looking to the Transport and Road Research Laboratory at Crowthorne, Berkshire, to try to sort out these massive traffic problems with a £20 million budget aimed at practical research. From TRRL came the wheel clamp.

In most towns queues are a fact of life

the bus lane, the mini-roundabout and that invention beloved of motorway drivers, the contraflow system.

Dennis Robertson is head of the laboratory's traffic engineering department and he admits that we do have, and will have, serious problems: "In most towns, bottlenecks and queues are a routine fact of life and travellers have to spend nearly as much time stationary in queues as they do moving to their destinations."

"At any instant during a typical working day, the queues in British towns total several tens of thousands of vehicles. In economic terms, the cost to the nation is about £1 billion every year."

According to Robertson, if we add



in traffic congestion elsewhere in towns, the cost of accidents at junctions, delays caused by bad road design and drivers taking longer routes than necessary, that £1 billion figure can be quadrupled.

"Putting it simply, you get traffic jams because a junction built to handle a traffic flow of 1,000 vehicles an hour is being asked to handle 1,300."

Twenty years ago the laboratory, desperate to stay ahead of the game, transferred to computers that main control of traffic flows, the traffic light. A system called Transyt - Traffic Network Study Tool - the brainchild of Dennis Robertson, was installed in most of our major cities to operate the timings of lights to take account of rush hours. The timings were set after days were spent counting the volume of traffic.

The perfected system, costing from £250,000 upwards, sold around the country and around the world. The Chinese are trying it currently with their bicycle traffic in Peking. From its inception the savings from Transyt were substantial: controlled bus lanes cut journey times by 10 per cent without affecting traffic elsewhere. Attaching central Glasgow's 91 signals to a computer reduced fuel wastage by an estimated 10 per cent, worth £300,000 a year to that city and implying a possible countryside saving of £20m.

"We believe that if a Transyt system costs you £500,000 you will get that money back in benefits to

the community within a year or so," says Dennis Robertson.

At New Scotland Yard on a busy Monday morning traffic control of one of the world's busiest cities is in the hands of half a dozen policemen starting intently at visual display units and television screens. The Metropolitan Police are the only force in the country to run a traffic system. Although owned by the GLC, the Transyt system for the capital is located inside the control room which administers the rest of London's police business. The rush hours - morning, lunchtime and early evening - are controlled by a series of programmes. The computer has the ability to warn the control room when a traffic signal fails.

The men at New Scotland Yard were unanimous when asked the cause of the capital's traffic jams: bad parking and too much traffic.

Dennis Robertson says: "The trouble is that all we have done with new technology is match the growth in traffic. We are running just to stand still."

The sums for Mr Robertson and his TRRL colleagues are quite simple. Standard figures on depreciation on vehicles and the value of drivers' time has allowed them to establish a congestion cost of £3 a vehicle hour. "In other words if you tie up an average vehicle in a queue for an hour or 60 vehicles for a minute, the Department of Transport calculates it costs the nation £3," he says.

We are nourishing a monster and we love him

In 1963 Professor Colin Buchanan's Government-sponsored report "Traffic in Towns" proposed the revolutionary theory that traffic should be made to fit in with towns and not the other way around. In a foreword to the report a colleague, Geoffrey Crowther, wrote: "We are nourishing at immense cost a monster of great potential destructiveness. And we love him dearly."

Twenty years on Sir Colin says: "We were really high minded about the effects of traffic but we underestimated the quirky, contrary way the British public feel about their cars. The truth is they have such an emotional attachment to them that they are prepared to ignore almost anything, traffic jams or pollution."

Dennis Robertson is slightly less gloomy: "I don't believe traffic will ever grind to a halt because people just won't tolerate it. They are very clever at adapting their life style to accommodate problems."

For the immediate future TRRL have already designed an "intelligent" version of Transyt, called Scoot - Split Cycle and Offset Optimising Technique - in seven British cities. Built by Pye, Ferranti and GEC, it is the system for the 1990s and beyond.

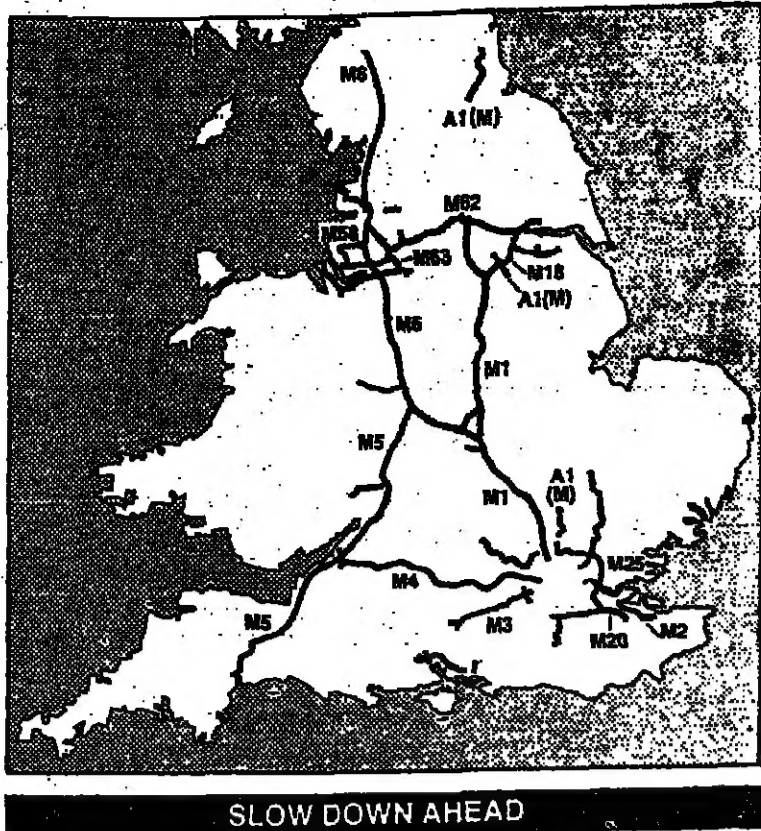
Using a system of wire loops buried in roads which detect traffic movements, Scoot can estimate traffic volume directly (Transyt depends on historic data) and adjust traffic light timings accordingly. Surveys of the system in Glasgow and Coventry show that traffic queues, and therefore jams, can be cut by about 20 per cent. Maidstone, Southampton, Cambridge and London have installed them, and more are to follow. Similar loops on the M1 are now being used to detect traffic holdups, including accidents and can be linked to detectors measuring changes in temperature or visibility. Motorway multiple crashes like that on the M25 last December which killed nine people, could be avoided.

Dennis Robertson revealed that TRRL are working on methods of using the computer system to cut delays. One way could be to use the national radio network to broadcast regular traffic reports, probably via a cellular receiver attached to a car radio. He expects to see, possibly within six years, a self-contained system using voice synthesizers to guide drivers around the bottlenecks, jams, roadworks and accidents.

"Work is already going on on a dead reckoning system for cars. Assuming you know where you are and where you are going the electronic map will choose the best route."

A perfect system of route guidance could save as much as £1 billion a year according to TRRL experts but it will involve spending at least £200m to extend the Scoot wire loops system to most roads. "The kit in the car would cost the motorist more than £1,000 at the moment, obviously good value for the business user. The speed of technological advance means that prices will fall."

The day is still far in the future when you can climb in your car, tell it where you want to go, fold your arms, lie back and it will take you. But at TRRL they're working on it.



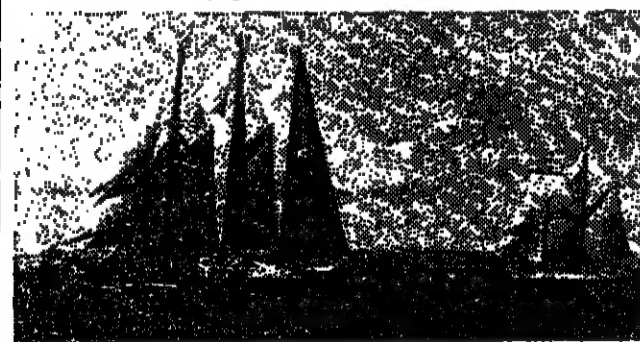
SLOW DOWN AHEAD

ROAD	COUNTY	LOCATION OF WORKS-JUNCTIONS	DATES
M1	Hertfordshire	6	June-July
	Buckinghamshire	14	July-Sept
	Northamptonshire	16-18	Feb-Nov
	Leicestershire	20-21	Sept-Nov
	Derbyshire	25-26	April-June
	South Yorkshire	32-35	April-June
M2	Kent	5-7	July-Oct
M3	Surrey	Sunbury X J1	July 84-Oct 85
M4	Berkshire	10-11	April-July
	Wiltshire	15-17	April-July
	Avon	J22 New Hse I/C	April-May
	West Midlands	Sewern & Wyke Bridge	April-May
M5	Hereford & Worcester	2-3	June-Sept (12 wks)
	Gloucestershire	3-4	April-May (5 wks)
	Avon	12-14	April-May
	Somerset	16-17	April-May
	Devon	24-25	April-May (approx)
	Warwickshire	26-29	April-May
M6	Warwickshire	1 & 4	Sept-Oct (6 wks)
	Warwickshire	3-4 (Corley MSA)	May-Sept
	West Midlands	4-5	Sept-Oct (8 wks)
	Staffordshire	15-16	June-July (6 wks)
	Cheshire	20-21	Feb-July
	Cheshire	Thelwall Viaduct	March-Oct
	Lancashire	32-33	March-Oct
	Cumbria	39-40	May-July
	Cumbria	41-43	March-July
M18	Humberdale	6-M82	July-Dec
M20	Kent	7-8	April-Oct
M25	Hertfordshire	A1(M)-A111	May-Aug
M58	Lancashire	4-M6	June-July
M62	Merseyside	7-8 nr J5	Sept-Dec-one
	Merseyside	7-8 nr J7	Sept-Dec-contract
	Cheshire	10-C/B	June-Oct
	Gtr Manchester	18-19	July-Oct
	West Yorks	24-25	April-Oct
	West Yorks	32-33	May-Oct
M63	Gtr Manchester	7-8	April-Aug
A1(M)	Hertfordshire	Stevenage	July-Oct
	South Yorkshire	Blythe (S/bound)	June-Sept

SATURDAY

START THE WEEKEND WITH THE PAPER THAT INFORMS, STIMULATES, AMUSES AND PROVOKES

Portfolio £22,000 to be won



- Sail power: Return of the tall ships
- Big screen: Tom Conti on his new career
- Under cover: Pick of paperbacks
- French leave: Versailles with Longleat touch
- French wine: Tasting the 1983 Burgundies
- French freedom: Huguenot trail

PLUS: News from home and abroad; The Week Ahead; previews of films, theatre, concerts, opera, dance, rock and jazz; Outings; Bike Week; Collecting; Shopping; Travel news; Football roundup; last Saturday of season; bridge, chess and crossword.

Can you always get your copy of The Times?

Dear Newsagent, please deliver/save me a copy of The Times
Name _____
Address _____

Gilbert and George give a Broadway performance

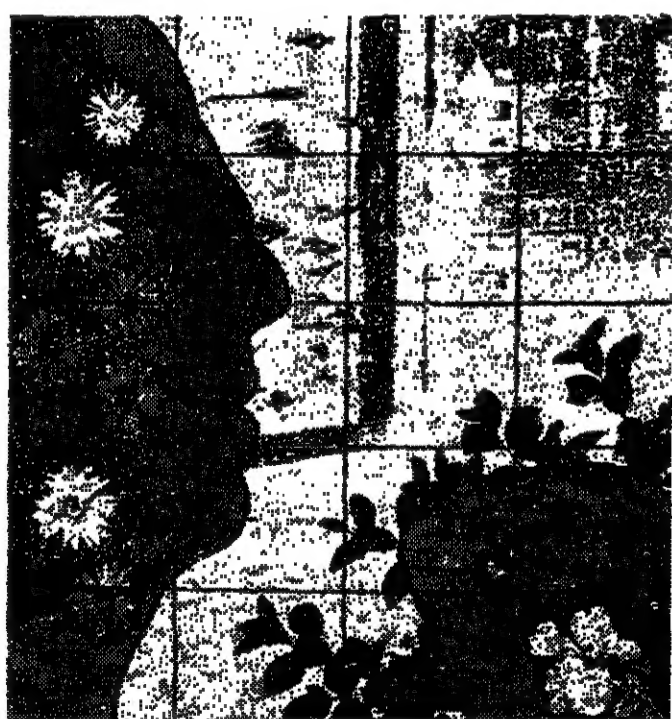
On the pavement outside New York's Guggenheim Museum two boys are perfecting poses, bodies, poker straight, faces deadpan. They are practising being Living Sculpture, mimicking the attitudes assumed by the British artists Gilbert and George who have a retrospective exhibition in the museum.

As an export, Gilbert and George are inimitable. Their skilfully manoeuvred campaign to forge a new art has progressed a long way from their symbolic beginnings. They used to present the singing sculpture "Underneath the Arches" beneath a London railway viaduct in the late 1960s.

The Guggenheim is the last stop for the touring retrospective, which originated at the Baltimore Museum of Art in early 1984 - a rare privilege for artists younger than the Pop generation and rarer still for foreigners. At the same time, the pair have new works on show in SoHo at the Sonnabend Gallery, Broadway.

Spinning down the white ramps of Frank Lloyd Wright's futuristic gallery in a kaleidoscope effect, the impact is somewhere between the rich polychromy of a Victorian church and the brash fantasy land of Disney and billboard advertising. Although Gilbert and George have worked in many media, the retrospective is devoted to the photo-piece. This is a form they began to experiment with in 1971 and now represents most of their output.

In a powerful installation designed by the artists, 67 works (a much reduced extract, as they



Winter flowers, a composition of 20 hand-coloured photographs, by Gilbert and George

estimate they have made some 600 or 700 photo-pieces) are arranged chronologically so that they unravel like the storyboard of a film. There is the spartan realism of the first black and white pieces, geometrically composed and bound by the grid system of the individual panels; then the beginnings of symbolic colour first red (the "colour of desperation") and natural forms. It moves from oriental compositions of branches and blossom, and crudely emblematic photographs with their comically bold sexual imagery, to the wild artificial

Morgan. Their house in London's Fournier Street is filled with rich silks and tapestries, oriental furniture and pots. These are covered with metallic plaques and wild colours and have surfaces crawling with bizarre animal and plant forms. At the Guggenheim, the impression of an animated narrative is reinforced by the constant presence of the artists. Like characters in a cartoon, they always appear to be the same, neat-suited, staid figures. Confronting the world with the assured detachment and permanent inscrutability of the dandy, they explore behind the facade of modern life, exposing what they consider to be the charged core: forces of good and evil, sex and religion, extremes of mental states.

Sometimes they use themselves as models, caricaturing moods: reeling drunkenly in "Bad Thoughts", posing moodily in "Black Day", contorting their faces into grotesque, gargoyles in "Hellish". Sometimes they employ a cast of symbolic characters: the ravaged face of a tramp blown up to a vast scale and titled "Mad", a bronze soldier as "Hero" and especially the young boys who have become the stars of the recent works. Photographed naked or clothed, the boys appear vulnerable and stripped of pretensions as the artists' ideal image of youth and vitality.

Gilbert and George emerge in the real world surrounded by images of urban sleaziness and the pomp of power. In the recent works they exist in an imaginary land. They show the way like missionaries through the vast allegorical composition "Life without End" composed

as stained glass; or they parade through their own fantasies - admirers and guardians of the angelic youth and butch heroes, cardboard cut-outs strolling through a film set.

From the beginning, Gilbert and George have courted confrontation, aiming to shock the audience out of complacency. In England, critics are still railing from the celebration of homosexuality, and debating the attitudes behind the "dirty words" series emblazoned with graffiti.

In New York, the reception seemed far more blasé; at a dinner to celebrate the opening of the exhibition, collectors, lenders and art world moguls - the uptown wealthy as opposed to the upmarket mobile - dined in tremendous style before a backdrop of "Communism" and "Queer".

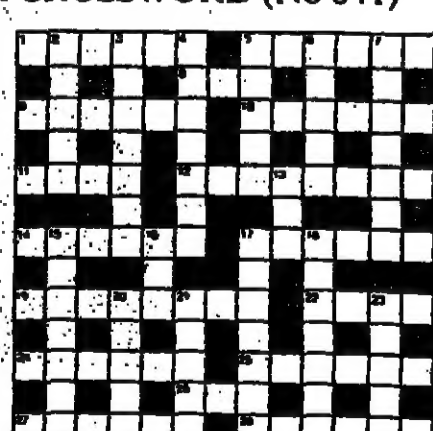
The corporate sponsor behind the show "West Productions" - aptly named from the artists' point of view - advertised it with brochures stuffed in every shopping bag, and in West Palm Beach, Florida, billboards heralded their arrival.

Jane Withers

Solomon R Guggenheim Museum
until June 16
Sonnabend Gallery, 420 West
Broadway until June 1.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 641)

ACROSS
1 Frightens (6)
5 Proverbial example (6)
8 As well (3)
9 Idler (6)
10 Sign journey (3,3)
11 Trail behind (4)
12 Paralytic (8)
14 Agree to (6)
17 Minister (6)
19 Memory aid (8)
22 Desert (4)
24 Believe (6)
25 Relax (6)
26 Motor (3)
27 Stern (6)
28 Existence (6)



DOWN
2 Church singers (5)
3 Fugitive (7)
4 Unusual (7)
5 Chest (5)
6 Odin (5)
7 Rejects (7)

13 Drinks counter (3)
15 Princess (7)
16 Duet (3)
17 Photo (7)
18 Occupy (7)
20 Among (5)
21 Nuts (5)
23 Belief (5)

SOLUTION TO No 640

ACROSS: 8 Inconscient 9 Lea 10 Effortful 11 Tread 13 Destroy
16 Swigged 19 Amuse 22 Retriever 24 RAC 25 Victoria Cross
DOWN: 1 Bites 2 Octave 3 Underdog 4 Miffed 5 Dear 6 Kaffir
7 Deploy 12 Raw 14 Shamrock 15 Ops 16 Serve 17 Intact 18 Devoid
20 Uproot 21 Excess 23 Iron.



The Transport Bill threatens cheap fares for the elderly, the disabled and children.

It is opposed by members of all major political parties, bus companies and manufacturers, Metropolitan, Shire and Local councils, Trade Unions, Friends of the Earth, the Women's Institutes, and many others.

FRIDAY PAGE

Concluding our series, Suzanne Greaves reports on the tragedy of the young drug addicts

Starting off on a life of crime

FAMILY IN CRISIS

As parents divorce and home life deteriorates, many children turn to drugs, which in turn can lead them to other crimes. Even a privileged background no longer guarantees a child a successful future

When Jane Adams opened the front door of her Surrey home to find two policemen standing on the doorstep, she first experienced relief, then despair. With them was her daughter Sally, aged 16, reported missing from home two days earlier. Jane was relieved because Sally had been found; in despair because she knew from the look in her daughter's eyes that her own nagging suspicions about drug-taking were confirmed.

Sally had joined the growing band of Britain's young drug-users and become another statistic in this disturbing aspect of crime.

One in three secondary school pupils is affected at some stage by drugs or glue sniffing. It's not only the taking of illegal drugs, however, that is the problem. Commander Larry Roach, head of the Metropolitan Police community relations units, points out that other crimes, like stealing, may be committed in order to pay for drugs. In the moment of drug euphoria, vandalism and personal assault may also follow.

As Britain's married couples continue their relentless march to the divorce courts - 159,000 divorces a year, affecting 170,000 children, of whom 113,000 are under the age of 11 - Lord Tynan, chairman of the National Children's Home, points to the "appalling tale of suffering" the figures hide. Instability and violence in family life, not television, are the reasons why more young people are in trouble with the law, the NCH says.

Commander Roach believes the lack of neighbourly concern and the breaking up of settled communities are other reasons for juvenile crime. "People used to care about the other people in the road. Everyone was known to each other and parents took a great interest in the activities of their neighbour's children, in how they were doing at school."

"Now families move from area to area, whole households are out at work all day, and many people don't even know who their next-door neighbours are. How on earth are we going to teach this generation to be good citizens and good neighbours if there is no one to give them an example to follow?"

Experienced head teachers can spot the latchkey children, the youngsters who hang around after school is ended, looking for odd-jobs to do. "Anything rather than face an empty home," says Bedfordshire headmaster Mr Paul Smith. His response is to tell the parents what is happening and make them aware of their responsibilities. But by secondary school age it

is harder, and in the case of separated parents, which one does the teacher tell?

More than a quarter of the children in Britain are living in low-income families. The working mother here is a necessity. Since children as young as seven may take to glue-sniffing, however, her absence from home can have terrible consequences. At least 60 children a year die from glue-sniffing; others suffer brain damage. This is only the tip of the drug-abuse iceberg.

In Glasgow, Billy, aged 14, broke down in tears and pleaded with a children's panel for help with his addiction to heroin. On Merseyside there is a six-fold increase in the number of 16 to 25-year-olds attending local drug clinics. Three senior boys from Rugby School were expelled after cannabis was found in the dormitory; earlier, 12 boys at Stowe School were expelled and five others suspended after a late-night incident involving a master's car led to the unmasking of a pot-smoking ring.

Parents are always shattered when the crime their child has committed takes them into the arms of the police but, as Commander Roach asks: "How well do you really know your child?" Spotting an unexplained large amount of pocket money, knowing a child's friends and taking a real interest in hobbies and school life are, he advocates, ways of becoming closer to a child. "It's easy in the case of suspected drug abuse to be misled by the natural moodiness of teenagers and their desire for privacy, but watch out for real behaviour changes, neglect of personal appearance, undesirable friends."

You do not have to be a socially deprived child to become a drug addict. Roderick Jackson, the son of actor Gordon Jackson (the butler Hudson in the television series *Upstairs, Downstairs*), is back with his anguished parents after treatment at Broadway Lodge, Weston-super-Mare. This is acknowledged to be one of the most successful drug clinics in Britain. Roderick was convicted last September of possessing LSD and heroin.

Lord Mancroft's son, Benjie, was finally cured of drug addiction after stealing a £5,000 ring from his sister in order to pay off a pusher, Jamie Blandford, heir of the Duke of Marlborough, narrowly escaped the fate of Charlie Tennant, son of Princess Margaret's friend, Colin Tennant. As a result of his heroin addiction, despite his family trying



every possible cure, the Tennant family estates will now pass to his younger brother Henry.

"We've had patients turn up in Rolls-Royces and young people literally fall off the train stairs," said a Broadway Lodge spokesman. "By the time someone reaches here, parents are at the stage of absolute desperation. Some feel as though it's a weakness in their child, in their family. Drug addiction carries such a stigma that some would rather their child was diagnosed as schizophrenic."

And so the roll-call of the privileged young rich goes on: Patrick Melly, stepson of jazz singer George Melly, was still receiving treatment when he injected a final shot of heroin and died. Jayne Harris, one of the deb season's bright young things, was found dead in a public lavatory, a victim of heroin. David Kennedy, son of the assassinated Senator Robert Kennedy, discharged himself from a drug rehabilitation centre and died after going on a drinking binge. Actor David Kosoff lost his son Paul who, in 11 years, went from pep pills to heroin.

If you do suspect your son or daughter is experimenting with drugs, what should you do? "Don't panic," says social worker Leah Davidson, who is attached to the Blenheim Project, the drug advice agency. "Often it is a very short-term thing, but you must be available to talk the problem out when your child comes to you for help. Down-to-earth information is contained in booklets for families and addicts who go to the Blenheim Project seeking assistance."

It took Mrs X, a founder member of the national drug self-help group Families Anonymous, five meetings with other suffering families before

she could bring herself to admit that her teenage daughter was a heroin addict. "The relief was then tremendous, and I received so much strength in being able to share my experiences with parents who were going through the same suffering."

Families Anonymous will direct addicts to appropriate agencies, but their concern is to be of support to parents and friends whose own lives are shattered by the drug-takers. The growing habit of cocaine addiction has been referred to by Lord Chief Justice Lane as the most potentially lethal drug of the 1980s, and the smart fashion is for "speedballing" - a mix of heroin and cocaine.

Drug abuse hits the headlines because of its tragic consequences. A run-down of juvenile crimes within the Metropolitan Police area, however, reveals a juvenile crime increase in shoplifting, criminal damage and burglary. In Reading, Berkshire, police discovered a cycle-stealing gang when 40 bikes, some worth £200 new, were found in a garage. Four of the ring-leaders were aged between 11 and 15. Police in Hampshire issued a warning to the elderly after a gang of teenage girls, pretending to be council officials, terrorized pensioners and demanded money.

"It's not always the parents' fault, but parents must be aware of how their children spend their leisure," says Commander Roach. "They must teach them to have regard for other people. After all, we are talking about the parents of tomorrow."

If ever they are to be parents, young people have first to find work, and it is still to London that so many young hopefuls, disillusioned with home

town job prospects, continue to flock. Each night Salvation Army officers join the police in patrolling the mainline stations looking for the lone youngster. If they are under 17, their parents are contacted and the child is returned home. But the older teenager without money and no work skills is at risk, perhaps from the stranger who will offer a bed for the night and inveigle him or her into prostitution.

Some children are running away deliberately to escape an unhappy home life, says Clita Sereny, author of *The Invisible Children*. "We must accept that some children cannot live with their parents and some parents cannot endure their children. Recognizing this uncomfortable truth is the first step towards any attempt to create the kind of public awareness, and the services and facilities, that would be able to take over before a catastrophe occurs."

Government plans, under which most 16 and 17-year-olds will no longer be eligible for lodging payments if they leave home, are alarming the social agencies which assist single homeless people. The alternative will be to sleep rough.

Rather than drag a child through the courts, one London area is experimenting with a juvenile panel so that experts can lead a child away from a life of crime. Police authorities have also put officers back on to community beats in the hope that problems can be shared before a crime is committed.

Is the small child who steals sweets from a friend's coat-pocket the criminal of tomorrow? Commander Roach hopes not, but it is down to the family to intervene even at this stage of growing up. And where is the family?

Pride after a fall

FIRST PERSON

Jocelyn Mitchell

A milk-white vehicle larger than a Rolls waited at the front door. Side-ways on I could see everyone's back and front in the floor-length mirror as they arrived to squat beside me. I could see through the banister railings my reflection too, with my fair all frizzy with friction and an enormous train, which looked exactly like the spare room eiderdown, cascading down the stairs to my shoulders.

My husband appeared, recalled from his office, looking strangely older than he had in breakfast. He surveyed the scene. Reclining, upside down, with my legs half way up the stairs, my teeth through my lips and a mouth full of carpet fluff, I said: "Behold your bride!"

"She's quite lucid", the ambulance driver pronounced as he zipped my arm into an inflatable splint. Since I had been entertaining him with an inch by inch account of the most spectacular feat I had just executed I was astounded. Considering the high velocity fall headfirst, for an over fiftyish person hanging on to a long handled vacuum cleaner, in a cross between a pole vault and the descent of a rock skirvan ski slope, it was not surprising that I had shattered my bifocals and my right arm was reshaped like a dinner fork with eggshell fractures.

It was not meant to be my day: it was my daughter's special treat day. We had booked to take her to lunch and I had arranged for her to have her hair styled and set, for she had qualified five days before as a doctor. How lucky can a mother be to have a doctor in the house? Unfortunately, as mother had every gadget switched on in the kitchen, the radio, the cake mixer, the washing machine, the dishwasher, the sewing machine, the iron and the telephone, it was difficult to get through the sound barrier to inform her that her first patient had arrived.

All our plans went by the board that day, but I insisted that my family keep to their plans for their summer holidays, including the 10 days I was to have alone to work peacefully on my novel. Living alone with my right arm in plaster at the excruciating early stage taught me new tricks with versatile knees, feet, teeth and chin.

I had to master dressing. On day one, I abandoned my watch, bra and knickers as superfluous and impossible. While the sun shone as it did, I wore my bathing rig.

The first few times I sliced a loaf of bread left handed on the

floor, holding it with my foot, seemed hilarious. Then I gave up eating bread. Attempting to eat an unopened boiled egg is an interesting challenge, single-handed. I failed the test.

Some tasks are laborious, such as sweeping floors, except with a soft, palm-front St Lucian broom which before I had deemed as useless. One-handed bed-making, pegging out washing, blowing one's nose and searching for anything mislaid, especially a train ticket, is a frenzied process with one hand. A wasp attack is courting hysteria, though I keep a rolled magazine as a weapon-in-waiting.

I became reconciled after two months to accepting varying degrees of perfection, but at the beginning I cried at my pathetic attempts to cut rhubarb and slice beans. Not so my husband. He went once chopping onions and went right out and bought the long-awaited Maglisma.

There is an *esprit de corps* among bone-breakers. While plaster of Paris swaths seem to draw former wearers of the stuff from among the travelling hordes and out of line in Post Office queues to commiserate and compare notes. On a mainline station a man who fell off a motorbike five years ago carried my suitcase and missed his train connection in order to help.

On my very first walk sporting a colour co-ordinated sling, I was strolling through woods where two elegant women were picnicking. A voice called: "You seem to have done what I did last winter, only I broke both wrists! But look at me now!" And with that she tossed away her gateau and danced, wrists rotating frantically, gold bracelets jingling.

"How did it happen?" was the question everyone seemed to ask. It was a combination of wearing bifocals, rushing, and having the vacuum cleaner lead too short to reach from one floor to the other.

MONDAY

Hooray for Henry:
At last one has
a show of one's own
- Alan Franks
on the forthcoming
Sloane Ranger
Revue

AUBERON WAUGH

on the Prince of Wales:

"The intense interest shown in the question of whether or not the Prince of Wales should attend Mass with the Pope... can be explained only by a great unspoken anxiety in the country: that after his abandonment of hunting and shooting, his adoption of a vegetarian way of life and his new interest in choral singing, the Prince of Wales is about to amaze us all by becoming a Catholic."

DANIEL FARSON

on Francis Bacon:

"...because his face is unfamiliar, it is possible to drink with him in a pub where he is so unknown that he was offered a job decorating a house when someone heard he was a painter."

PATRICK MARNHAM

on the Vatican:

"For the Vatican, the last 'news story' was the life and death of Jesus Christ. The next news story will be Armageddon."

PETER ACKROYD

on 'The Cotton Club':

"The script stays on much the same level, combining juvenility and banality. 'You move me,' Richard Gere announces to a lady, 'in unusual places.' Perhaps he meant his socks."

IN THIS WEEK'S

SPECTATOR

75p AT YOUR NEWSAGENT

"...the best-written and most entertaining weekly in the English language."

GRAHAM GREENE

MYTHS

Dr Lesley Rees, of Guy's Hospital, London, has found that many parents do not have their children vaccinated against measles, whooping cough, diphtheria and polio because of misunderstandings. Too many have been advised to avoid vaccinations for measles because the child has a runny nose, or because there has been a history of allergy to eggs or febrile convulsions in the family.

Whooping cough vaccination is avoided because distant relatives had a history of epilepsy, or because of asthma. Similar reasons are advanced against injections for diphtheria, tetanus or polio.

The Department of Health has a comprehensive pamphlet which lists the true contra-indications to vaccination.

Pressure points to beware

Failure to diagnose high blood pressure in a regular patient who frequently complained of head and neck ache has cost two Wiltshire doctors £139,500 in damages. The diagnosis of severe hypertension was made only after the patient had suffered a crippling stroke.

Most patients are under the misapprehension that if they have no symptoms their blood pressure must be normal. In fact the onset of hypertension is insidious and silent. Headaches, nosebleeds, breathlessness, changes in vision, chest pain or even a loss of intellectual ability are the results of damage done to the brain, heart or kidneys by hypertension and are not directly related to the blood pressure.

Although headaches are difficult to evaluate, pain at the back of the head or in the neck is usually significant; the most common cause is probably an arthritic neck. One small clue to the presence of hypertension has recently been reported in *The Lancet*. It seems that stentorian breathing and heavy snoring may be a sign of high blood pressure.

Dr Thomas Stuttford

Tomboy troubles?

Princess Stephanie of Monaco has in a short time become one of the most sought after photographic models in America. Her looks are not those of the passive coddly doll, but of a handsome, strong woman with heavy shoulders and thick neck; the so-called androgynous build. Many young women of this type - though clearly not the princess - find that this build creates psychological problems, which persist all their life.

A clinical psychologist told *The Times* that adolescent girls with a masculine build gain a feeling that they are neither beautiful nor desirable that gives a sense of insecurity throughout life no matter how attractive they become. The difficulty can be compounded because the physiological basis of their personality is a high level of the hormone testosterone, predisposing them to overiveness, determination, heightened sexual drive and competitiveness.



Stephanie: sought after

The psychologist said that many such girls have tomboyish qualities in early life which give them a best-friend relationship with their father, a friendship so good that it makes them feel equal with other men seem inequitable.

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Another conflict which masculine women have to resolve is between their desire to dominate and the contempt they feel when their partner repeatedly gives in. It is not surprising that many are attracted to the older, but not necessarily stronger, man.

How pneumonia turns deadly

The death of Mr Michael Dunlop, the producer of the Channel 4 comedy series, *Mapp and Lucia*, at the early age of 40, and the outbreak of Legionnaires' disease in Staffordshire, which has so far killed more than 30 people, has focused attention on pneumonia.

This is defined as inflammation of the spongy tissue of the lung with consolidation of the alveolar exudates, but there are so many causes of it that a diagnosis is inadequate without

mention of the organism that started it, or of the underlying disease of which it is a complication.

Pneumonia frequently occurs in those already weakened by other diseases, as in the case of Mr Dunlop, who died from bronchopneumonia complicating a severe attack of flu, or by the age or infirmity of many of those who caught Legionnaires' disease in Staffordshire.

Dr R A Burnett, in an article in *Update* on May 1, on opportunistic lung infections, emphasizes that those who already have poor resistance to infection are most likely to develop pneumonia. Infants, the elderly, or patients with chronic disease are not only more susceptible to infections in the lungs, but are also liable to develop a chest infection from organisms which do not usually cause pneumonia.

The first and previously the largest recorded outbreak of Legionnaires' disease was among American Legionnaires, a group whose age renders them

susceptible to opportunistic infection. Dr Burnett reports that in one Legionnaires' outbreak more than half the patients were also suffering from chronic diseases; particularly malignant diseases, renal disease or disease which were being treated with immunosuppressant drugs. Heavy smoking, the recent drinking of alcohol and the gender of the person - men are more susceptible than women - are other factors which increase liability.

The severity of the Staffordshire outbreak is hardly surprising, as it is difficult to imagine a group more vulnerable to infected water vapour than a queue in a hospital outpatients department, composed as it is of the elderly, the infirm, the chronically sick and children.

Only blood tests will, show how many of the younger and fitter attenders were infected by the disease but were convinced that they were suffering from a nasty bout of flu, and did not consult their doctors.

Leather peril

A detailed analysis published recently in the *British Medical Journal* of stillbirths in the Leicestershire area has shown that women workers from the leather and shoe industry are twice as likely to have a stillbirth due to severe congenital malformations as are workers in other trades.

Labour relations are good in the industry so that women once in a job tend to keep it, and there is little need for casual labour; this has made collection of data easier and more accurate. The statistics have also been checked so that any possible errors due to class, ethnic origins, area of residence, height, age or marital status have been excluded.

One particular malformation, Trisomy 18, Edwards' syndrome, was over 10 times more common in the babies of leather workers. The evidence suggests that the possible hazard is either from the leather itself or from chemicals used as adhesives.

When feeling on top of the world can be fatal

Chris Bonington's climb of Everest will encourage other 50 year olds, but before they rush to prove their vigour they should remember that success was achieved by months of planning, training and acclimatization to increasing heights.

Too many otherwise sedentary people treat themselves to what they see as the ultimate in activity holidays, trekking in the mountains of Nepal, without any preparation.

Travel brochures, with alluring pictures of flowers and mountain peaks, never explain that some people never return to dazzle their neighbours with tales of their exploits. Sudden translation to high altitudes, even without taking into account the effects of exposure to far Eastern sapitation and infection, takes a small, but steady toll of the many thousands who go trekking in Nepal or the Andes.

Dr Charles Clarke, joint author with Chris Bonington of *Everest: the Unclimbed Ridge*,

classifies the high altitude diseases in *Update* of May 1. The human body takes time to accustom itself to low levels of oxygen. If not given this time, many problems are caused by hypoxia. High altitude diseases are of varying degrees of severity and vary in their effect from the inconvenient to the fatal.

Acute mountain sickness (AMS) is the mildest manifestation of the syndrome. It is characterized by headache, nausea, extreme weariness, aches and pains and breathlessness. It is a common response to altitudes over about 10,000 ft; the symptoms, which affect 75 per cent of trekkers, come on within six to 36 hours of reaching this height and are particularly likely to strike parties which have marched too fast or climbed too quickly.

High altitude pulmonary oedema (HAPO), more serious than AMS, affects 2 per cent of those who reach 12,000 ft; it is an occasional cause of death in trekkers. As the symptoms are acute breathlessness and blood

flecked sputum it is frequently mistaken for an infective pneumonia, a diagnostic error which can be disastrous.

The most serious effect of high altitude disease is cerebral oedema (HAPO) which occurs when the brain, rather than the lungs, becomes acutely congested. Fewer than 2 per cent of trekkers suffer from this. If time is wasted, and the trekker is not brought down to lower levels, coma and death can follow.

Although many trekkers take a doctor with them, his most important role will be to make an early diagnosis, for treatment with drugs is unsatisfactory and the patient's chance of survival may depend on extra oxygen and rapid descent.

It has often been noticed that the young and fit often succumb where the elderly are unaffected. An explanation is provided in a letter in *The Lancet* from Professor R. T. Ross who suggests that the swelling of the brain is less disabling in older people whose brains, already shrunk with age, have room to expand within the skull.

PUBLIC NOTICE
Major
DISPOSAL AUCTION
of several hundred exceptionally fine and medium quality, handmade
PERSIAN CARPETS
rugs and runners...
and others from the more important weaving centres of the East. Included are many antiques, silks, kelims, nomads and other unusual items, not generally to be found on the home market.
This merchandise is the property of a number of principal direct importers in the U.K., which has been cleared from H.M. Customs & Excise bond, to be disposed of at nominal or no reserve for immediate cash realisation. Every item guaranteed authentic. Expert advice available at time of viewing.
To be transferred from bonded warehouses and offered at the:
Portman Hotel, Portman Square, London W1
on SUNDAY 12th MAY at 2.30pm
Viewing from noon same day
Payment: cash, cheque or all major credit cards.
Auctioneers: A. Wellesley Briscoe & Partners Ltd, 67/69 New Bond Street, London W1.

THE TIMES DIARY

Two into one won't go

Michael Eaton, still officially mouthpiece of the hapless Ian MacGregor, has found himself in an embarrassing fix at the National Coal Board. Back in March he was jolly pleased to be appointed personnel director-designate after it was decided the North Yorkshire area of which he is director would merge with Barnsley. Just one problem: Eaton finds Merrik Spanton, the man whom he thought he would succeed, still in situ. Spanton, I am told, is refusing to budge. When I tried to call Spanton yesterday, the NCB repeatedly directed my calls to his chauffeur. Eaton was unavailable. An NCB spokesman confessed there was "an ambiguity" in the jobs - "Eaton was appointed by MacGregor to the executive committee, and Spanton is an appointee of the Secretary of State for Energy." Asked if Spanton would be paid off to make way for Eaton, he said: "We don't know. There have been no statements. Yesterday a hushed NCB switchboard said that according to official instructions, Eaton is now 'personal director for the UK' and Spanton is 'board member of staff'. In effect, the same job."

Female principal

After last week's fruitless search for Radio Four's *Thatcher Phenomenon* for the Prime Minister's sense of humour, the team has had more luck researching her femininity. "Woman from head to toe," insists General Alexander Haig, with a naughty chuckle. But does it make any difference? Oh yes, says Viscountess Darnley, former EEC vice-president, recalling the shock of the first summit: "If she had been a man they could have told her to shut up."

Right off

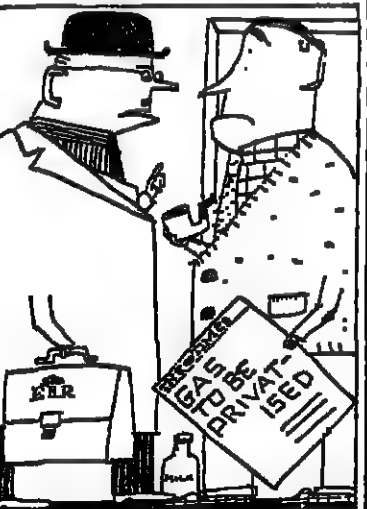
Larry Gostin et al should think again before adopting the name "Libertarian Alliance" for their caucus within the NCCL at its inaugural meeting on Friday. An organization of that name already exists. It is a far-right group, bent on wholesale deregulation, that considers the welfare state "a gigantic swindle perpetrated on the worker".

● Rates, blocks, caps, multipliers - how many people even within the Department of the Environment really understand the system of local government finance? A Tory MP, Eric Cockram, asked in committee this week. A DoE official replied in a deadpan tone: between 20 and 30. Out of a staff of 6,500, that is.

Blunkett ban

Labour's left-wing Campaign group of MPs is obviously unimpressed by Sheffield Council's decision to set a legal rate. At a meeting on Wednesday night, it drew up its slate of people it will support for the constituency section of Labour's national executive. Of seven names it backed last year, all have been readopted except one: the Sheffield council leader, David Blunkett. His replacement? I am told it is Tam Dalyell.

BARRY FANTONI



"I'm from the government. We'd like to sell you shares in everything you own."

Right of reply

What do Lord Home, Hugh Hefner, Simone de Beauvoir, Menachem Begin, Jimmy Carter and Bob Hope have in common? The answer lies in a macabre new project planned for next year by the BBC. The idea is to confront them with their own filmed obituaries, narrated in the past tense. Each subject will then be interviewed by the series' deviser, Peter France, and will have the chance to argue with the BBC summation. The six mentioned above are the people now being lined up for the programme. Famous Last Words, to be made by the *Everyman* team. The eccentric millionaire Nubar Gulbenkian, who was not above trying to bribe *Times* journalists to show him his obituary, would have approved.

Handicap

With only a week to go before CND selects a successor to Bruce Kent, I am told the frontrunner of the 11 applicants is the current vice-chairman, Meg Beresford. And the least likely to succeed? A mysterious candidate who not only was not a member of CND but admitted being out of sympathy with its objectives. Did he even make it to the shortlist of five to be interviewed next week? "You must be joking," Kent told me.

PHS

Mr Norman Tebbit has had much to be said about in recent months: few, I imagine, would begrudge him the delight with which he must have heard Mr David Winnick, in Parliament last week, say that he was "a disgusting and evil man who poisons the House of Commons". Even Mr Tebbit, after all, must sometimes wonder if he is right: such an accolade would have done wonders for his convictions and still more for his hope - which must also sometimes waver - that he is really quite a nice bloke.

The proximate reason for Mr Winnick's helpful observations - expressed, you note, with his invariable subtlety and grace - lay in Mr Tebbit's expressed belief that there is little to choose between totalitarians of the left and their brothers of the right. Being Mr Tebbit, he naturally expressed this reasonable view in a manner designed to increase Mr Winnick's blood-heat.

Behind the exchange, however, lay something of considerably more substance: Mr Tebbit was answering questions on the investigation into the activities of Mr Denis Pirie, a not very important Civil Servant in his department (Trade and Industry). Mr Pirie, it seems, holds extreme right-wing views; he had been denounced in the *Daily Mirror* as a Nazi supporter or sympathizer, and his immediate dismissal, on the grounds alone, was demanded in the leader-columns of the same newspaper.

Mr Tebbit said the investigation of Mr Pirie revealed no reason for dismissing him or taking any disciplinary proceedings against him. The rules about the political activities of civil servants are clear: they may hold what political views they please, they may attend public political meetings, and they may discuss political matters in private. If they do not travel beyond these boundaries, they are in no danger of having their tickets invalidated; the investigation of Mr Pirie had apparently shown no breach of these rules, and he would therefore be free to believe anything he liked.

While Mr Gandhi, the least experienced prime minister the country has had, is simultaneously grappling with the problems of Punjab, and a serious change of direction in economics, he needs as many friends as possible, or at least no new enemies.

That seemed to be the way things were going at first. Mr Gandhi sent off Mr Romesh Bhandari, the senior civil servant in the Ministry of External Affairs, to each of the South Asian countries to emphasize the essential desire of the Indian government for peace and friendship, and for a negotiated solution to outstanding problems.

Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Afghanistan, even Pakistan reported themselves to have been impressed by the apparent earnestness of these intentions. A very senior Pakistani told me that the youthfulness of Mr Gandhi and his general straightforwardness were a great help in encouraging friendly relations.

But it was Mr Gandhi who said to an interviewer early last year, before he became prime minister, that he believed there would be a war with Pakistan before October. And last weekend he said India had reason to believe that Pakistan was developing a nuclear weapon. In fact he said it twice in two days - to the upper house of the Indian parliament and to a meeting of his party's national committee. In the Rajya Sabha, the states' assembly, he even accused the United States of directly helping Pakistan in its nuclear arms programme.

Two days later his defence minister, Mr P. V. Narasimha Rao, told an Indian newspaper that nothing much should be read into the prime minister's statements. There were press reports that Pakistan was making progress with its nuclear programme, he said, but it was not known if they were true.

Relations with Pakistan went through a bad patch in the last year, when Pakistan was widely blamed for having encouraged Sikh extremists, if not for having actually armed and trained them. But after Rajiv's accession matters looked up. President Zia took and Mr Gandhi met at India's Gandhi International airport, and Mr Chernomir, who both expressed satisfaction with the meetings, Gandhi later complained that General Zia was saying one thing to him and another to the western press. Pakistan indicated disappointment with India's insistence on a step-by-step approach to

improving relations. Pakistan would like to make a giant improvement by the signing of a no-war pact, or a friendship treaty.

It is valid to say that Indo-Pakistan relations have been bedevilled by suspicion and mistrust, said the Pakistani ambassador in Delhi, Dr Humayun Khan. "Parsi history shows that we and our big neighbours can seldom go through a prolonged period free of irritants. If we were able to take a major leap, if we were able to establish a new framework which precluded hostilities, these irritants would become less important."

The Indians do not see it like that. They fear that if talks break down on the "major leap", then relations will be set right back to their worst level. Better to take things one at a time.

Behind Pakistan the Indian Government sees the long arm of the United States. Mr Gandhi rightly fears the sophisticated weaponry that is being supplied to Pakistan's military regime by the US. The material is said to be for defending Pakistan against the Soviet presence across the border in Afghanistan, but this does not explain the supply of shipborne Sea Hawk missiles against a landlocked country.

Hostility to the United States has informed Indian foreign policy for many years, particularly under

regular broadsides to keep their members happy.

On the other side the NFU is coming to resemble the one-time selfish giant who for years would not let the children play in his garden until he was finally persuaded to relent. But the young and able staff at Agriculture House, who have been telling their masters that they really must stop ranting on about how efficient farming is, and how it should serve as a model for the rest of British industry, are all too aware that even the most enlightened farmer takes a dim view of any talk of lower profit margins.

There are, moreover, many different views about what constitutes acceptable farming practice. On the green extreme, as it were, are the organic farmers who reject all chemical fertilizers and pesticides. In their eyes the "moderates", who are seeking merely to reduce the use of chemicals and who regard pure organic farming as economically unviable, are renegades without the courage of their convictions.

From the conservationists' point of view, it seems to depend what you

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

Why rights are the price of loyalty

however hard Mr Maxwell and Mr Winnick and Mr Hefner might puff

So far, so good. But we cannot stop there, and Mr Tebbit didn't. He

made clear that there was a crucial distinction to be observed. On the one hand, there are the limits of civil servants' political activity, which I have just described. Note - it is a vital point - that those limits apply to the most democratic and moderate political views as well as to the extremes of left and right totalitarianism. As a moment's thought should make clear, since a civil servant is not to be penalized for what he believes, but only for what he does, it must follow that the rule applies to those of Mrs Shirley Williams's persuasion as much as to those of the Emperor Caligula's, and quite right too.

But we cannot stop there either. For on the other hand, as Mr Tebbit pointed out, there is the question of whether a Civil Servant "may or may not be subversive - that is, a potential traitor". And it is not enough to say that provided he does not go outside the marked boundaries of political activity there can be no ground for dismissing or demoting him. Unless you deny altogether that there is a category of people who are correctly described as "security risks" you must face the troubling necessity of barring from certain security-sensitive posts people who are not traitors but potential traitors.

But we cannot stop even there, and in saying how much further we

have to go, I must brace myself for the exhilarating experience of being told by Mr Winnick that I am disgusting and evil and that I poison the columns of *The Times*.

During the Labour government which immediately followed the Second World War, Mr Attlee laid down a new rule, by the terms of which some people were to be debarred, solely because of their political affiliations, from certain Civil Service positions. When the rule was announced, the category of those thus handicapped was defined as "communists and fascists", but it was not difficult to deduce that the fascists had been added only because of the inevitable uproar that would have ensued, particularly from Labour's backbenches (on which there were then even more Soviet follow-travellers than there are now), if the rule had applied to totalitarianism of the left but not those of the right.

The reason for the ban, after all, was to try to ensure that state secrets were not communicated to countries that could use them to our harm. And the truth was, and is now, that since the end of the Second World War there has been no right-wing dictatorship or authoritarian state that had designs upon Britain. The law of course, rightly does not distinguish; the passing of secrets to any foreign country is an offence. But unpalatable as the news may be, there is at present no logical reason to bar a civil servant of Mr Pirie's views from even a security-sensitive

post, let alone a job in the Department of Trade and Industry.

Possibly, during the Falklands war, a civil servant with extreme right-wing views might have been thought not entirely suitable for a senior post in the Admiralty (although as a matter of fact it was the far left that wanted Britain to lose), but I cannot think of any similar exceptions; it might prove too much even for Mr Winnick's credulity to imagine fascist sympathizers, over the years, communicating the details of Britain's latest weapons-systems to Papa Doc Duvalier, Dr Salazar, or Idi Amin, with a view to enabling those uncomfortable persons to mount an invasion of Britain.

But it is very easy to imagine communist sympathizers passing secrets to the Soviet Union or the nations of her empire, and it would still be easy if none of them had ever been caught actually doing so.

The extent of a civil servant's political rights can be exactly defined, and it should rarely be difficult to say whether he has or has not gone beyond them. It is much more difficult - indeed it is impossible - to be certain about his political loyalties. We are therefore obliged, unhappily but inevitably, to define categories of potential traitors. Inevitably, those categories will contain individuals who would never, in any circumstances, betray their country, as well as those who would like nothing better than the chance to do so. But that is the price of safety. And since that price should be kept as low as possible, it follows that it will be much more rarely necessary to bring fascists of the right into the net than fascists of the left.

My advice to Mr Tebbit, if he wants more cheering-up, is to wait until the matter arises again in the House, and then tell Mr Winnick that, much as he desires a fascist there, no logical reason why they should not be employed, in proper circumstances, at GCHQ Cheltenham.

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1985

David Watt

Two powers are better than none

The celebration of VE-Day is mainly a celebration of 40 years of almost-peace in Europe. Certainly, if there had been another major war since 1945, those of us (if any) who had survived it would not be bothering much about the significance of May 8, 1985. The most interesting question, therefore, that is provoked by the anniversary is far more important from a practical point of view than how we won the war - is how did we keep the peace?

The answers, as it happens, are pretty straightforward, but unfortunately they fly in the face of so many cherished beliefs and aspirations that they are seldom enunciated and indeed often denied simply because they are ugly and their implications unattractive.

The first of these unwelcome truths is that the postwar world has probably benefited from the balanced bipolar system that has emerged in the Cold War. It has not necessarily been better than the unlikely vision of a monopoly of power concentrated in wholly benevolent hands but it is a lot better than a monopoly in malevolent hands, and almost certainly less likely to lead to war than the 19th-century system of three or four or five competing centres of roughly equal strength.

The rivalry that is implicit in a bipolar system naturally contains its own dangers of war, as every schoolboy used to know from Thucydides and Livy. But then neither Athens and Sparta nor Rome and Carthage possessed nuclear weapons. It is true that nuclear deterrence could have been maintained at a very much lower level of armament than fear and pride have imposed these last 30 years. It is also true that the threat of nuclear war is not the only factor that has maintained peace between the superpowers. But the caution ultimately displayed, from Berlin in 1947 to the Korean airliner incident in 1983, would have been missing in pre-nuclear days, and the probability of major war would have been very high indeed.

The chief consequence of this restraint is that it has prevented violent change - with the consequent drawback that we have been unable to bring about changes in situations that are manifestly unjust, such as the division of Germany and Korea or the Soviet annexation of the Baltic States.

This brings us to the next unpalatable truth: that since 1947, much of the world has been divided in practice into superpower spheres of influence. Neither side will acknowledge their existence, far less the other's right to any such thing, but neither side has made a frontal challenge to the postwar carve-up. In spite of all the rhetoric, the US has refrained from trying to undermine the Soviet empire in eastern Europe. The Soviet Union has been more or less resigned to American superiority in West Europe, Japan and the Philippines. In Latin America, where Castro's revolution gave the Russians an unenvied foothold, they still exercised (except in 1962) the greatest caution.

Most of the trouble has come where these spheres have been ill-defined, or where one side has fancied it has seen signs of the other's weakness and probed for an

advantage. But even in these cases the operation has usually been conducted in ways calculated to avoid immediate superpower confrontation.

The Soviet Union has been more ruthless and on the whole more successful at this game of grand-mother's steps than the US. But that does not alter the inference one is forced to draw that the current polarized system of spheres of influence, bolstered by nuclear deterrence and based on the crude realities of military power established at the end of the war, has proved a much more durable guarantee of peace in spite of all its brutal anomalies and injustices than the "just" settlement imposed in 1919 - in defiance of the interests and latent power of Germany and Soviet Russia - or even that the civilized and complicated system set in motion by the Congress of Vienna a century earlier.

All sorts of cautions and elaborations need to be made before any practical conclusions can be drawn. One is that the bipolar system has not prevented fearful regional conflicts, sometimes involving one of the superpowers directly although significantly not yet both. Europe's peace has been guaranteed by the fact that it forms the main frontier between the two spheres of influence, and therefore both superpowers are permanently engaged in it.

Another obvious point is that the system cannot possibly last for eternity. Within another century, and probably much less, China and perhaps other populous powers will have swept bipolarity away. All sorts of things may change inside the superpowers themselves. And the longer injustices persist, the more chance that violent attempts will be made to rectify them, even at the risk of provoking nuclear war. Prudence joins hands with morality in suggesting that we cannot afford to give up the search for a more equitable as well as a more rational way of running the world.

However, prudence still has something to say on her own account: namely, that we should weigh with extreme care the consequences of dismantling any of the essential features of our present arrangements. This injunction would impose self-denial on a number of tendencies now in full cry:

- The left would have to give up its favourite illusion, that "confrontation" in Europe is necessarily a bad thing. It is probably much the least of the available evils.

- The right would have to stop urging the US to disregard as well as denounce the implicit "spheres of influence" regime, and end threats to overturn the table if it cannot win the game by the present cautious and "immoral" rules.

- President Reagan would have to stop fostering the hope that defensive systems can abolish nuclear weapons. A bipolar system without nuclear deterrence would be the most dangerous possible state of affairs.

None of these things is going to happen. Until we have hit upon a better new system, however, we ought at least to maintain a grudging respect for the virtues of the one which came into being 40 years ago this week.

moreover... Miles Kington

Wear pants and breathe easy

The news that Yehudi Menuhin became a British citizen in February and is now entitled to be called Sir Yehudi did not come as a great shock to me: I'd always imagined he became British many years ago. Similarly, I am not unduly shocked to hear that Rupert Murdoch intends to become an American and be entitled to own many more TV stations: I feel that he will always be Australian, no matter what passport he holds. Whether this will entitle Sir Yehudi to own many more British TV companies is not clear, but I like to think that Mr Murdoch's impending change of nationality will at least scotch the rumour that all British press tycoons are longing for a title. As an American, his chances of a peerage will be very slim and he is to be congratulated on his modest renunciation.

However, becoming an American is not as simple as it sounds. I should know, I very nearly became an American myself once.

This was back in 1959, when I was faced with a nine-month gap between school and university, and my father told me to get out of the house and go and see America. This suited me fine. The idea of working in New York by day and listening to jazz all night was my idea of heaven.

But to be able to work in New York I had to have the right papers, and so it was that I found myself sitting in the American consular office in Liverpool, preparing to become an American immigrant. The consul knew that I would probably never get as far as citizenship but he solemnly went through the procedure as if I would. He asked me if I were suffering from many diseases I had never heard of. He asked me not to work for the overthrow of the American government. He made me swear that I had never been imprisoned for prostitution. He finally administered an oath in which I promised all sorts of loyalty.

It was so innocent that they didn't even suspect they were about to have Vietnam and Bob Dylan thrust upon them. All they had in the way of protest was Mort Sahl and the Beat Generation, this last consisting of about six poets like Kerouac and Corso, and although I hung about Greenwich Village sometimes hop-

ing to bump into them, I never did. If America was innocent, I was even more so. During the four months I was there, I was constantly approached by charming strangers, proposing a trip in their car, and it was only later that I realized that these were homosexuals trying to add an English boy to their collection. I looked so young that the barman refused to serve me without proof that I was over 18, and I took to carrying my passport around just to get a drink.

I once found to my extreme embarrassment, after eating in an Italian restaurant, that I had left all my money behind. I promised faithfully to come back with the money and did so two days later. The man couldn't believe his eyes. He waved a thick pile of bills at me. "These belong to people who were going to come back and pay. You are the only one who did. Hey, Giovanni, a drink for the gentleman!"

And the staff clustered round, clapping me on the back. Obviously I wasn't becoming American very fast. Another time, I remember, I was walking through the Village and a man sprawled on the sidewalk looked up at me and said: "You're English."

"How the hell did you know?" I asked him.

"Your trousers. No American wears pants like that."

One day I discovered to my alarm that if I stayed another two months in the country I would, as an immigrant, be inducted into the American army, where I would be for years before I could come out and start owning TV stations, so I emigrated to Britain. But having, nearly become an American, I feel I can now pass on some advice to Mr Murdoch when he does so.

Take your passport when you go out drinking. Don't accept rides with strange men. Don't always pay in Italian restaurants. Buy some American trousers and call them pants. If you've ever been imprisoned for prostitution, don't make sure you're not eligible to fight in Nicaragua.

If there's anything else you need to know, don't hesitate to get in touch.

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1985



Rajiv Gandhi on the campaign trail. Fred Ickle (below left): sales mission. General Zia: looking for a "major leap"

improving relations. Pakistan would like to make a giant improvement by the signing of a no-war pact, or a friendship treaty.

It is valid to say that Indo-Pakistan relations have been bedevilled by suspicion and mistrust, said the Pakistani ambassador in Delhi, Dr Humayun Khan. "Parsi history shows that we and our big neighbours can seldom go through a prolonged period free of irritants. If we were able to take a major leap, if we were able to establish a new framework which precluded hostilities, these irritants would become less important."

The Indians do not see it like that. They fear that if talks break down on the "major leap", then relations will be set right back to their worst level. Better to take things one at a time.

Behind Pakistan the Indian Government sees the long arm of the United States. Mr Gandhi rightly fears the sophisticated weaponry that is being supplied to Pakistan's military regime by the US. The material is said to be for defending Pakistan against the Soviet presence across the border in Afghanistan, but this does not explain the supply of shipborne Sea Hawk missiles against a landlocked country.

Hostility to the United States has informed Indian foreign policy for many years, particularly under

Indira Gandhi's rule. As the recent spy scandal began to break, establishment India was convinced that the lines of control led straight back to the CIA. When a French officer was found to be involved he was instantly accused by the press of being in the pay of the Americans. Since a Pole, an East German and a Russian have now been implicated, this theory is more difficult to sustain.

Rajiv does seem to be establishing better relations with the US. A protocol has already been initiated in Washington on technology transfer agreements, and a succession of senior American officials are visiting Delhi. Mr Fred Ickle, US Under-Secretary for defence, came last week ostensibly to discuss possible sales of two C130 aircraft for India's Antarctic exploration, a deal which could easily have been handled at a much lower level. Mr Ickle is reported to have been trying to sell India American artillery and missiles. Next will come Mr Verne Orr, the US secretary of Air Force, and Mr Malcolm Baldrige, the commerce secretary.

These visits are all preliminary to Mr Gandhi's own visit to Washington next month, when considerable efforts will be made to persuade him to mitigate India's pro-Soviet tilt.

Mr James Baker, the US Treasury Secretary, told the Indian finance minister, Mr V. P. Singh, in

Washington last month that the US appreciated Indian efforts in the economic field, in particular its loosening of industrial quota and licensing restrictions. The US is now India's largest trading partner, taking more than 18 per cent of its exports and supplying 13 per cent of Indian imports. Mr Gandhi's economic policies follow very closely the prescription for developing countries propounded by the Reagan administration.

The rapprochement is not unilaterally seen with disapproving eyes in Moscow. Gandhi is off to Russia next week to a festival of *Mir i Druzhba*, peace and friendship, in which the Soviet Government will do its best to persuade him not to stray too far.

Mr Gandhi will no doubt reassure them. He has no misgivings about the importance to India of Soviet friendship. At this week's celebration of the 100th year of the Indian National Congress, for example, Gandhi related how his grandfather and great-grandfather, Jawaharlal and Motilal Nehru, went to Moscow for the first time in the 1920s to witness the tenth anniversary of what Mr Gandhi called "the great October revolution".

They both returned convinced that India should cleave to the socialist path. Last weekend Mr Gandhi and his party themselves reiterated this commitment. India's chairmanship of the non-aligned movement, in particular the foreign ministers' conference in Namibia at which the US and other western powers came in for a good deal of criticism, and the six-nation summit of nuclear disarmament held here in January, have both reinforced plans for a Soviet foreign policy. India continues to support Russian on Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

In return the Russians have spoken severely to the Pakistanis. Mr Mikhail Gorbachev gave President Zia such a tongue-lashing at Chernomir's funeral that the Pakistanis are now known to feel that Mr Zia's assessment of the Russian leader is all wrong. They see him as an old-fashioned hardliner dressed in a not very smart new suit.

South Asian foreign ministers are meeting this week in Thimpu, capital of the mountain kingdom of Bhutan, to lay the groundwork for a summit meeting on regional co-operation to be held in Bangladesh in December. It is to be hoped that the clouding of Mr Gandhi's vision of Pakistan will not prevent serious advances being made towards a settlement of their bilateral and multilateral concerns.

More from financial motives than in the interests of the environment. But Frank Raymond, a former chief scientist at the Ministry of Agriculture, sees a close link between the two. With production limits already imposed or in prospect, ways must be found of making lower-cost/low-output systems pay. Otherwise, he fears, Britain's future food production will be concentrated on the best land, which will be farmed ever more intensively, while marginal land is taken out of production. If land is not farmed, it will become derelict, he says, and that is in no one's interests.

The idea that the weakest should go to the wall, and that there is no more case for supporting uneconomic farms than uneconomic coal mines, falls down on the fact that small farms are essential to the conservation of the countryside we most cherish. Put rather brutally, people want to visit Snowdonia but not the Rhonda.

John Young
Agricultural Correspondent

سكنا عن الامم



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

RALLYING CRY

The conference of Scottish Tories traditionally ends with a rally, not just a speech. This evening the Prime Minister does not follow any Cabinet colleagues to the podium. There is no warm-up act. She is the sole attraction.

In 1982 she came to Perth when the Task Force was on its way to the Falklands War; in 1983 she chose Perth to begin her election campaign against the dark divisive clouds of Marxism; in 1984 she rallied her supporters for the long haul against Arthur Scargill. This year's Scottish conference has been dominated by Conservative anger over rates. Mr George Younger felt the heat yesterday - and doubtless there will be some left over for Mrs Thatcher. It is important that in assuaging the concerns of Scotland she does not commit herself to a general rates policy which, once again, she cannot sustain. But it is still more important that she does not miss the opportunity - no less necessary than in previous years - to tell Conservatives and the country what the Government is fighting for, why the fight must be endured and how the party can present itself for the next election and beyond.

Even the Government's best friends accept that today all is not well. The message from the shires is that Mrs Thatcher is becoming bad news on the doorsteps. She is seen, not as the recent liberator of the country from extremists in the trade union movement who wanted to wreck it, but as an absentee, uncaring figure who prefers the world stage to the problems of unemployment at home.

The fault is in herself - and not even her fondest admirers can swear otherwise. Her style has become more personal at a time when her public personality appears less and less attractive. It is hard for a senior world statesman to retain the Grantham touch but surely not so difficult to avoid the imperious mantle of a Mrs Gandhi?

Yet the Thatcher style, although providing a field day for feature writers, is not at the core of the Government's problems. She has the strength and the skill to deal with it -

as her softer performances in Parliament this week have shown. The Government's policy is simply not well understood. Its presentation is beset by useless slogans. Its radicalism is not dead. And of course it consolidates, as any radical reformer must. The fashionable opposition between the two schools is a phoney one - popularized by those who are at heart opposed to Mrs Thatcher altogether.

At the end of the day, this Government is nothing unless its radical momentum is kept up while the consolidation of its past achievements continues. And that means policy preparation in the Party and the country, not just policy planning in Westminster and Whitehall. Trade Union reform, for example, has been on the open agenda for as long as Mrs Thatcher has been Prime Minister and, although the job is only half done, there is wide acceptance for the progress so far. In contrast the Government's dissatisfaction with the State Earnings Related Pension Scheme seems to have been in the air of popular politics for a mere matter of weeks. Tory canvassers report that some shire county voters thought that the Government was planning to abolish the basic old age pension. The Prime Minister can usefully spare a few minutes of her speech tonight for some straight reassurance.

It is of course political mismanagement on a grand scale to allow an open Cabinet row about policy options for pensions when they are finally produced, will still be in the form merely of a Green Paper. The damage should still, however, be containable. She should resist tying her hands to a cobbled-up compromise. The debate has only just begun.

The Prime Minister has to prepare the way to argue that SERPS is a colossal, unsustainable burden which the current population is imposing on its children. She must be prepared to say that past consensus for a pensions policy is useless unless we can reasonably expect a future consensus to pay for it; and that without that prospect SERPS is fool's gold.

Preparation is the key.

Preparation of the political ground is what has been lacking. The Prime Minister's problems are not helped, of course, by the fact that the Cabinet's best communicators do not believe in the radical policies and that the foremost believers are the feeblest speakers. This difficulty needs to be faced fair and square. The Cabinet does not need to be turned upside down. But she has to recognize her colleagues' strengths and weaknesses and allow for them. That is at least as important as any reshuffling of the Ministerial pack.

As well as the failings of her friends, she has to consider the reawakening of her enemies. Mr Peter Walker is a worthy adversary. He deserves careful watching, careful parrying - and by and large he gets it. Mr David Howell is a different matter altogether. It should raise many a smile in Downing Street to hear a lecture on "Theme and vision" clumsily spiced with a headline-grabbing whiff of Profumo - from a man whose own Ministerial performances fell so far below his present prescription. Mr Howell should not be in her sights tonight. If there is an open season for sniping back-benchers then the season is equally open for shooting back. But not in Perth.

The Prime Minister shares the spotlight with no one tonight. The need is for a reassertion of what she alone can tell the country. She hears that voters see her as calculating and uncaring. She should reply with the truth that her Government is not just about money and marketing, that there is a morality which makes free markets the model for a free society. Without the moral dimension her brand of politics can indeed seem too much dominated by the calculator. This calculator mentality can in turn erode the moral standards on which the market depends. The moral dimension comes first. Tonight she must put her foreign preoccupation into a corner and return to the home front with a vengeance. In two years' time the Government will need a message to bring to the electorate. There may indeed be no credible alternative to Mrs Thatcher. But to say so will not be enough.

SOMETHING ROTTEN IN SECURITY

"The Russian interpretation of détente has meant the chance to extend by overt and covert means their influence and political control wherever opportunity offered," the Prime Minister once told the Commons, and later, reminded MPs in the last Parliament that since this threat was continuous "our safeguard needs equally to be continuous". It is important to remember the pervasive quality of this war of subversion when evaluating the sorry tale which she had to unfold to the Commons yesterday in her announcement about the Security Commission review of the case of Michael Bettaney, the M15 officer who was jailed last year for his attempt to spy for the Soviet Union.

Something is rotten in the conduct of the British security service. Of course the nature of its work means that we hear only of its failures and not of its considerable successes. But it is the manner of those failures and the systemic defects which they reveal which leaves one with so little confidence about the management of the service as opposed to its operational expertise.

The litany of treachery since the war starts with the Cambridge conspiracy and certainly one should not assume that it will have ended with Bettaney. It reveals that the service has always completely lacked an ability or desire for some efficient, reliable and objective system of self-scrutiny. Perhaps that is asking too much of any secret service, but it has certainly been too much for M15. It has become so introverted, partisan and in a sense, such a pebble of a machine among the concrete blocks which make up Whitehall's bureaucracy that one can see the historical grounds for this inherent defensiveness.

As G. K. Young, a former Whitehall intelligence officer, writes in his book *Subversion and the British Rapprochement* "M15 is basically a research team drawing its information from special branches of police forces and other agencies. When suspicious activity is uncovered its small group of agents is called into action and if the evidence is sufficient to warrant a charge the file is turned over to the Director of Public Prosecutions. It has no powers of arrest and its work depends on good relations with

other departments, so although the Director-General has a right of direct access to the Prime Minister, he does not lightly go over the heads of permanent under-secretaries for fear of creating future problems."

As Mr Young states, it has always been the aim of the Foreign and Home Offices to keep security work low key and in the hands of "safe" men. The desire for secrecy was always more a departmental desire than one held by the field officers themselves. Now the Prime Minister intends the new Director-General to sort out M15, presumably with sufficient authority to overrule the traditional sensitivities of the contracting departments. However, the details of the Bettaney case show that the root cause of inefficiency goes far below the level of policy or accountability and concerns the basic question of self-scrutiny for deviant behaviour and insufficient grounds for positive vetting.

The Security Commission Report reveals that the fact that Bettaney was drinking a bottle of spirits each day caused insufficient consternation in his department which had to wait until he received a formal conviction, and even then his status was not subjected to the most rigorous appraisal. Moreover during his last year's service, the instability of his behaviour - was such that two independent enquiries were being conducted into it, each unaware of the other's existence. The answer to that kind of nonsense should not be confined to the generalized management rearrangements suggested by the Security Commission. A complete outsider should be recruited to carry out senior investigations and to ginger up the procedure of confidential reports. This man should probably be a senior policeman, working directly to the Director-General and being able to sift more scrupulously through the material compiled by service officers by virtue of his separate status from the brotherhood of career intelligence men who have hitherto had to spy on each other as well as on the other side.

The Prime Minister was prepared to introduce some internal complaints procedure to the service, as suggested by the Commission, provided that the

Director-General recommends such a thing after his own review has been conducted. It might have saved M15 from the embarrassment of the recent television disclosures, but it does not go to the heart of a feeling for greater accountability from the service which seems to exist not just in Parliament, but within the service itself. From the latter, such a feeling could be allayed by the opening up of management techniques and the granting of greater responsibility to an intermediate level. That could do much to raise morale of the service, but it will never satisfy MPs.

Under political pressures during the past 15 years nations of the Western Alliance have been forced to open up their intelligence machines more than they prudently should have done if they had wanted to avoid impairing operational efficiency and service morale. However a system of parliamentary scrutiny could be devised for Britain under which the Prime Minister and the Foreign and Home Secretaries could expose themselves more directly to a regular and accountable session with parliamentary colleagues - say from a small group of Privy Counsellors who would have to have occupied one or other of those offices of state. They would be shown all the papers shown to ministers and would be free to tell Parliament whether they agreed or disagreed with the line taken by ministers of the Crown without going into detail.

Two preconditions should really lie behind any such innovation, however. The first is that politicians seeking senior ministerial office should submit themselves to the same positive vetting procedures that they insist on for the professionals. The second is that the government of the day, having conceded some such accountability, should then have the confidence to encourage more offensive intelligence work than has been permitted under the cowed climate of the recent past. If the threat is as continuous as Mrs Thatcher has told us it is - and all the evidence corroborates that - then our intelligence and counter-intelligence operatives must be given room to go out and win the war in which, through no desire of our own, we have been forced to engage.

Lessons of the lost Bosphorus contract

From Mr Christopher R. Head

Sir, The story of the lost Bosphorus Bridge contract (report May 4) will be regrettable only too familiar to anyone involved in trying to win overseas project work for UK firms. Whereas the Department of Trade and Industry's stance is normally supportive and realistic, the attitudes of Government itself and the other ministries concerned suggests either a total lack of understanding of the market or a cavalier disregard for the future of British project engineering.

It is important to realise that in this business strength feeds upon strength, and vice versa. Cleveland Bridge were front-runners for the second crossing, no doubt in part because they had successfully built the first a decade before. With the loss of this new contract their position will be a little weaker in the future, and the Japanese position significantly stronger. The same applies to an even greater extent in the case of consulting engineers, where track record is all important.

With a virtually stagnant home market we can only retain our considerable experience in major projects by working abroad. Drop out now and we shall find it almost impossible to regain a foothold later, and another important branch of British industry (and incidentally a major export earner) will be withered.

The Government and Treasury may find mixed credits not to their ideological liking, but they are a fact of life. It is pointless haranguing British exporters and complaining that the opposition are not playing fair. It is equally pointless to grudgingly make a "matching offer" far too late and then be surprised when it is not accepted.

Whether we like it or not, winning projects in overseas markets has become inextricably linked with politics, and until the UK adopts a more positive attitude we shall continue to lose out to our foreign competitors backed by their increasingly entrepreneurial government agencies.

Yours faithfully,
C. R. HEAD,
Redfern,
Malvern Road,
Ashford,
Kent,
May 7.

Britain and Libya

From Dr James Thrower and Dr P. C. Sadgrove

Sir, Having just returned from a cultural visit to Libya and having met many high officials in the Jamahiriya, including Colonel Gaddafi, we were made very aware of the sincere desire on their part for an early resumption of diplomatic relations between Britain and Libya. This would seem to us to be a matter of some urgency in view of the past and continuing cultural and commercial contacts between our two countries, together with the presence of some 8,000 British workers in Libya and the, as yet, untapped potential for British trade in Libya's rapidly expanding economy.

We would, therefore, urge, through your columns that the time is ripe for the British Government to respond to Libyan initiatives and restore normal diplomatic contacts at the earliest opportunity; this despite the unfortunate incidents which have, of late, marred relationships between Britain and Libya. Such would, we believe, be to the mutual advantage of our two countries.

Yours sincerely,
JAMES TROWER,
P. C. SADGROVE (University of Durham),
University of Aberdeen,
Department of Religious Studies,
Taylor Buildings,
King's College,
Aberdeen,
April 27.

Untangling the towns

From Mr R. C. Ongle

Sir, As a frequent car traveller into unfamiliar towns, may I suggest through your columns an efficient availability of cheap maps to be purchased at local garages on approaches to towns on one side a comprehensive street guide and on the other main arterial roads, with facilities (restaurants/banks/cinemas) highlighted; the border on both sides allowing space for advertising.

Whilst such maps can be obtained in areas of tourist attraction, no attempt is made to make them conveniently available thus reducing the congestion of lost or delayed visitors.

Yours sincerely,
RICHARD C. ONGLE,
Sulway House,
Little Addington,
Kettering,
Northamptonshire,
May 1.

Links with Russia

From Mr Herb Greer

Sir, Lord Bauer's interesting comments (feature, April 24) on "Western self-hate" make an apposite gloss on your front-page report the same day, alleging that some Labour Party figures support organisations whose aim is Russian subversion of the free world.

It will doubtless be said, and accurately, that subversion comes from the right as well, in the name of abstract authoritarianism and chauvinist racism.

One major difference between the left and right variety is that it must rely on domestic resources, and so is more easily exposed and fought.

Subversion from the left not only has such domestic sustenance but also enjoys the support of a major

Measures to reduce time on remand

From the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Home Office

Sir, Your editorial, "The scandal of remand" (May 7), and the Nacro (National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders) bulletin which prompted it, rightly draw attention to the worrying increase in the number of remand prisoners. You acknowledge that the Government has not been inactive in tackling the remands problem. May I expand a little on the measures we have in hand?

At their heart are measures to reduce delay in the courts. The statutory time limits, for which provision is made in the Prosecution of Offences Bill and for which we shall soon be mounting field trials, will be of two kinds - "custody limits", which will restrict the period for which the accused may be remanded in custody before trial; and "overall" limits which will apply whether or not the accused is in custody.

As in Scotland, the direct impact of the limits will be on the prosecutor. But we see time limits as part of a wider programme of action, in which the courts too will play their part, through their arrangements for listing cases, and generally by making the most effective use of the resources available to them. The courts already give priority to cases where the accused is in custody, but we see the custody limits as a means of sharpening up that priority and making it more systematic.

These steps are of course in addition to the substantial increases in resources - both judges and courtrooms - which the Lord Chancellor is providing for the Crown Court, which has suffered the most rapid increase in business in recent years.

Our prison building programme is also relevant to the remand problem - more directly, if I may say so, than

your editorial admits. Five of the new establishments currently planned will be local prisons for the under 21s. Much of the important work on refurbishment will be concentrated on improving conditions in over-crowded local prisons. The new category B and C training prisons which are planned will also provide indirect relief, to the extent that they free accommodation now used by sentenced prisoners.

The use of bail, wherever possible, is clearly crucial, and depends greatly on how assured the court can feel that the accused has a fixed address. Bail hostels and probation hostels which take people on bail have an important role. New hostels, at Wolverhampton and Milton Keynes, have been opened in the last year. The hostels are not by any means fully used, and it is not obvious that there is significant unmet demand. But we are reviewing, with probation and other interests, the arrangements for assessing demand for hostel places, to see if they can be improved.

The programme I have outlined above accords in many respects with last year's helpful report from the Home Affairs Committee. The arrest and reversal of the upward trend of the last few years cannot be brought about at the press of a button, and certainly not - with great respect to their authors - by the specific proposals referred to in your editorial. The problem is more deep-seated than that, and more likely to be responsive to the steady, business-like attention to the underlying issues of court process and prison accommodation which I have described here.

Yours faithfully,
GLENATHUR,
Home Office,
Queen Anne's Gate, SW1.

Mansion House Square

From Sir James Richards

Sir, Since Mr Gavin Stamp (May 8) has brought my name into the Mansion House Square controversy, may I record my opinion that both he and you, together with most of your correspondents, have been putting the emphasis in the wrong place.

The efforts of myself and many others to save the Euston Arch, which Mr Stamp says were to some extent frustrated by an untimely leader in your journal, and today's efforts to prevent the erection of the Mies van der Rohe tower, are concerned with individual structures. But the real issue this time is not whether one building should be retained or another prevented. The issue in the case of the Palumbo project is one of civic amenity: what it would do to the City.

The office tower that is only one part of the project would be relatively harmless. It is an unassertive design by one of the most distinguished architects of our day and would be a good deal more acceptable than most of the office developments that have changed the face of the City since the war.

If it were built it would soon be absorbed into the changing City scene, and for its simplicity and sincerity might even in due course come to be regarded with affection - as a friend, you might say, on the face of a well-loved curlicue.

No, Sir, the serious issues are raised by the other part of the project, the so-called Mansion House Square, which in my view is totally misconceived. You describe it, in your leader of May 6, as "a large gain in open space". Whether it is desirable to introduce open space into the City's closely-knit relationship of streets to buildings is one question that might be asked.

Another might be whether an open space at this point where main traffic routes converge would be so filled with noise and fumes as to offer none of the promised amenities. But the most important question which should not be ignored is about its architectural quality.

A new civic square - for that is what it is claimed this will be - is

not just a rectangle drawn on a map. It is an outdoor room, with four walls demanding well-controlled and balanced design. But the proposed square, made by clearing away the buildings that now occupy part of the site, would present four ill-assorted facades, two of which would totally lack distinction or coherence.

One side would consist of the flank of the Mansion House, an amalgam of architectural elements of different dates never meant to be seen axially. Another side would reveal the bulk of Bucklebury House, one of the most illiterate buildings to be erected in the City since the war and now mercifully obscured by the buildings it is proposed to demolish.

The unsatisfactory clearance proposed would only create yet another of those messy compromises that all our attempts at civic improvement seem to lead to.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. RICHARDS,
29 Fawcett Street, SW10.

From Professor Kerry Downes

Sir, At the public inquiry last year the supporters of Mansion House Square made great efforts to present - and to be seen to present - a balanced view of the arguments both for and against.

Since the outcome of the inquiry is still effectively, if perhaps not legally, *sub judice*, one might question the propriety of re-opening the debate at the present time, as has been done both by your Architecture Correspondent (April 29) and in your letters pages (May 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8).

In pressing a case which they seem at once to consider both won and desperate, the opponents of the project have raked up again the emotive catch-phrases, half-truths and innuendoes that were repeated parrot-fashion by so many speakers at the inquiry. There is no comparison with the Euston Arch, considered as a matter not of taste but of fact.

Your leader (May 6) which achieved a reasonable objectivity, was welcome.

Yours faithfully,
KERRY DOWNES,
The University of Reading,
Department of History of Art,
London Road, Reading, Berkshire.

Handling waste safely

From Mr Alan Reddish and Mr Steve Cousins

Sir, Dr Roberts of Nirex firmly asserts (May 1) that "extensive experimental and theoretical studies" have led to a broad technical consensus about safe radioactive waste management.

How does he explain the absence of any experimental data in support of the theoretical predictions in the recent *Hollday report (Independent Review of the Disposal of Radioactive Waste in the Northeast Atlantic)*, HMSO, November, 1984?

The theoretical work described is undoubtedly extensive (though itself open to academic doubt, particularly about "food webs"), but it was not supported by experimental results - if they are so readily available, why were they not provided?

Thirty years ago, for example, sea-

dumping was being carried out in the relatively shallow waters of the English Channel. Extremely long-range predictions are now being made about the effects of more recent dumping in the deep Atlantic.

Can the same model used for these predictions successfully account for observed contamination of Channel waters and fauna (presumably at sea levels) over the last thirty years?

This is the kind of controlled experimental study needed to validate the theoretical models asserted with such confidence, before embarking on further large-scale dumping.

Yours sincerely,
ALAN REDDISH, Director,
STEVE COUSINS,
Energy Research Group,
The Open University,
Walton Hall,
Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire.

are characterized as liberal reformers with purely domestic concerns. This willingness to embrace and/or excuse totalitarianism may in the end be a matter less of intellect than character. Fortunately it has not prevailed in Britain, except, arguably, in a few pockets at local level.

In this form it remains something of a game, an expression of British eccentricity. But if British tolerance degenerates much further into the kind of fuzziness which makes Russia and the United States (for example) into political clones, the game may well reach national level and take on a distinctly serious, not to say grim, quality.

Yours,
HERB GREER,
124 Fog Lane,
Didsbury, Manchester.

ON THIS DAY

MAY 10 1915
The Lusitania sailing from New York with 1,557 passengers and 702 crew was struck by a torpedo from the U-20 on May 7 when about 10 miles south of the Old Head of Kinsale. Of those on board 1,198 lost their lives.

SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA

There are some experiences, however, which can be told. Here is the vivid story given to me by Dr. Moore, of Yankton, South Dakota, who was a young man in America with a fellow doctor to offer his services in the War Office. I found him, barefoot, collarless, and with slippers in place of boots, on the jetty at Queensferry.

The first afternoon thing I noticed was a swarming of the ship. This was at about 1 o'clock. At the same time several of us, using glasses, observed about two and a half miles off the jetty a small, dark, rounded object, about 100 feet long, and 10 feet wide, which seemed to be an oblong black object with four apparently dome-like projections at the ends. The object was moving slowly down, disappeared, and appeared again. At last it disappeared altogether and the Lusitania resumed her way down the river. I judged, of about 18 knots, or perhaps less. The conclusion we came to was that the object was a submarine, and that it had turned out to be a friendly one. At this time there was no other vessel save a fishing smack in sight. The land had been distinctly visible for more than three hours, and I should say we were about 12 miles out.

At 10 minutes to 2 went down to lunch. The only person I saw at the table about the object we had seen, but everybody was calm and confident. About 10 minutes later there was a muffled explosion around coming from the direction of the bow. It was accompanied by a shivering or trembling of the vessel. Immediately afterwards there was a discussion as to the whereabouts of the object.

There were no hints being lowered on the starboard side, when the port was now about 20° below the rail. I turned, half-climbing, round the deck towards the first-class port, I looked for a life-belt, but could see none. The only person I saw there was a Catholic priest. I ran back towards my cabin, in the second-class part. On the way I came to a stewardess who was struggling to get out some life-rafts. She was shouting overhead. I got them out and after helping her to tie one on, I put one on myself.

Lowering the boats.

Near this spot I saw a woman clinging to the mainmast of an unpowered boat. Looking over the side of the ship I saw a boat which was being lowered about 80° below, as I pushed the woman over, she fell into the sea. The boat was dragged over after her. As the lowering of the boat proceeded the ropes of the boat got fast and the stern fell until the boat was almost perpendicular. A young fellow, one of the sailors, I believe, was promptly seized a hatchet and cut away the ropes. The boat dropped straight into the water with a splash. Strangely enough none of us fell out. Ten minutes later there was a bang in a current, the night before, were in the water alongside us and tried to get into the boat, but some of the men already in exclaimed, "Shove away or we shall go down in the suction."

We took the oars and pushed off about 10. The boat was so crowded and low that water was leaping in rapidly over the side. We tried to bail her out, some of us using our hats, but we did not make much progress. As the boat was gradually sinking I saw a light on a line which was lying in the bottom of the boat and jumped out after it. I saw it and held on. A stewardess, a woman, was clinging to a deck-chair, came and joined me.

The steward and I floated about clapping our legs for at least an hour. Then we managed to make our way to the mainmast from the bow. There were about 25 people on it, two of them women. They helped us on board. We took a light-house as our objective and rowed down the river. I think, was a woman, heard us screaming at the last, but a long, wailing, mournful, despairing, sobbing cry.

THE LAST MOMENTS.

"She came up, took us on board, and then went on to the scene of the disaster, where we were able to pick up other survivors. Not a few of them were injured. One little boy of not more than 10 or 11, had his thigh fractured. I improvised splints and dressed him. After a while we were delighted to hear him ask, "Is there a funny paper on board?"

The Lusitania sank about 18 minutes - certainly not more than 20 - after she was struck. As she went down I saw a number of people jump from the topmost point of the deck into the sea. One of them, I think, was a woman, heard us screaming at the last, but a long, wailing, mournful, despairing, sobbing cry.

Museum closure

From the Director of the Imperial War Museum

Sir, I am very sorry that Mr Holzhauser (May 9) and many thousands of other people were unable to get in to the Imperial War Museum, on the Bank Holiday.

In common with all other national museums, and following a national agreement, the museum was closed. However, in view of the anniversary and of the fact that the great majority of the staff were willing to work, I made a special approach to the Civil Service Union requesting that the museum be open exceptionally on that day. My appeal was refused.

One cannot help thinking that had such attitudes prevailed 40 years ago we might not have had a VE Day to celebrate.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN BORG, Director,
Imperial War Museum,
Lambeth Road, SE1,
May 9.

Discourtesy denied

From Sir Edward Gardner, QC, MP for Fylde (Conservative) and others

Sir, We refer to *The Times* Diary (May 8) and express our surprise and regret at the alleged statement by a member of the Home Affairs Select Committee. We wish to emphatically state that at no time did we refer to the President of the United States of America as a "tinpot president".

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD GARDNER, JOHN HUNT, EDWARD GARDNER, FERGUS MONTGOMERY, JOHN WHELEZ, ROBIN CORBETT, JANET FOKES, GERALD JEREMY HANLEY, BIRMINGHAM, House of Commons,
May 8.

Use of calculators

From Mr Jim Nisbet

Sir, During my service in HM Inspectorate of Schools I found one progressive teacher who allowed the pupils to use their calculators to add their logarithms. Surely this satisfies everyone!

Yours faithfully
JIM NISBET,
14 Melville Terrace,
Edinburgh,
May 3.

Fast cash flow that helps industry grow



Mercurial growth in the venture capital industry, most marked in the past two years, shows no sign of easing although most in the sector expect a shake-out eventually. United States experience over a longer time suggests it will be a cyclical industry in Britain but that has to be surmised as the British market continues to accelerate.

One measure of the expansion in the market is the amount of new capital raised from institutions like pension funds for independent venture capital funds which subsequently invest the money, usually over several years, in a wide range of companies needing cash. It is usually in exchange for an equity stake. The range runs from small start-ups to £40 million management buy-outs, with the average investment running at about £250,000.

There have been sources of investment capital for many years like Investors in Industry (Ii), and the merchant banking arms of some high-street banks but rapid expansion in the industry started at the beginning of this decade. Independent funds raised £7 million in 1979 but by 1983 the figure had jumped to £164 million, followed by £222 million last year.

These market estimates come from Venture Economics, the British offshoot of the US company of the same name which analyses trends.

There are 93 funds tracked by Venture Economics, including those in the public sector like the subsidiaries of the regional development agencies, eight Stock Exchange-listed funds and Business Expansion Scheme (BES) funds. This leaves possibly some 40 other funds so far untracked, making their contribution to the industry. Nor is account taken of the effect of the Unlisted Securities Market (USM), which probably has as much impact in provision of venture capital as the independent funds. The Over the Counter (OTC) shares market also makes its own smaller contribution.

The extent of investments actually made has been more difficult to estimate but Venture Economics believes between £200 million and £250 million was placed in Britain by venture capital organizations last year, which was probably an increase of a third on the year before.

There is still growth to come. There is a growing trend for some funds to bring in much bigger sums. Advent Capital raised £36 million in funds early this year and there have been several big fund raisings around the £20 million mark since then.

Mr Tony Lorenz, managing director of Equity Capital for Industry (ECI) who is chairman of the British Venture Capital Association (BVCA), believes that new money raised last year may have been around £300 million and that this could go to £400 million or even £450 million this year.

The expansion of the venture capital industry in Britain is so recent that it was only in 1983 that the BVCA was formed, with 33 fund management groups as founders. Now the membership is 56 and growing.

At the beginning of this year, the BVCA calculated that its members had more than £450 million invested, with a further £150 million in cash ready for suitable investments. Last year, some £217 million was invested, £159 million going to new UK ventures, and a further £58 million overseas, mostly in the US.

Some British venture capital companies are offshoots of American operations, thus providing natural conduits for cash investment from Britain. British funds are also increasingly pushing into the US venture capital market and to a lesser extent Europe.

Falling shares could affect the trend

Among those with investments in the US and elsewhere abroad are Baring Brothers & Quist, Candover Investments, Electra, 3i, Murray Johnstone, Newmarket and the Prudential Group's Pruinvest. The Water Authority's Supernutrition Fund has investments in about as many US companies as it has in British companies but like many institutions it does not seek seats on the company boards and intimate involvement with the running of a company.

Such close involvement in companies, the so-called "hands on" approach, is the hallmark of the new wave of venture capital funds, influenced by American techniques. This and the rapid growth of the venture capital sector is inevitably creating a shortage of fund managers with sufficient background to cope with monitoring of companies invested in.



There are probably less than 50 people with more than five years' experience in the industry, according to Mr Lorenz. But this is only one of the problems posed by the dramatic growth of the industry, he believes. "There is increasing competition to secure the better deals which will put up the price, and so reduce the returns of the funds," he says. "That will disappoint investors. So when the current wave of funds becomes currently invested it will not after that be as easy as in the last five years."

He predicts a shake-out in the industry in two to four years and estimates that if all the small institutional funds and BES operations are counted in, there are probably about 140 funds in Britain. "There is a degree of overcrowding. I will be very surprised if there are 50 to 60 funds in businesses in about five years. For one thing, the BES is unlikely to be around for ever."

But there is no shortage of money for the time being although he believes the institutions, key providers of cash for the venture capital funds, are becoming more choosy.

What worries him is that the shortage will become more serious for experienced fund managers who have been through the discipline of taking a portfolio of companies through an economic downturn. The providers of finance, like the pension funds and other institutions, could grow cool because of a shake-out just when the good funds want to raise more money. It would mean demonstrating superior performance to offset any prejudice like that which might build up, he says. The prudence of experienced managers in the US have an

operating background in industry and commerce while in Britain the majority of managers have come from purely financial backgrounds, he says.

Not enough investment is going into high technology, but to enter such sectors demanded special qualities in fund managers, he points out. "There are dangers in going into high technology but there are successful funds with teams of the right management background plus specialist advisers, so he says."

One way of escaping the overcrowding will be to turn to the regions, he believes. His own company has sponsored finance associations in Bristol and Edinburgh. They are clubs of about six investors with extensive local knowledge that need only take on a professional fund manager as an additional cost in launching a fund to fill the gap in the market for small ticket equity investing investment of £100,000 or less.

Investments are typically from £25,000 to £150,000. ECI itself enters the picture when a growing company needs an injection of £250,000 or more.

This is one way to grow investments rather than wait passively for them to arrive on the doorstep. ECI has also used the club idea to bring in expertise in specialized sectors, notably plant biotechnology and leisure development.

Local enterprise agencies with their pool of industrial expertise could have a role in channelling venture capital, he maintains. A clear illustration of that has already been seen in the pilot schemes recently announced by Rank Xerox Pension Fund which aims to offer investments well under the £100,000 mark to small businesses which will be vetted in the capital by London Enterprise Agency and in the north east by Tyne and Wear Enterprise Trust (Entitrust).

At Venture Economics Ms Susan Lloyd, a director, sees the venture capital business as a cyclical one even though such a pattern has yet to show itself in Britain. She believes the trigger for a downturn will be a plunge in the stock market. But rise and fall in the British venture capital market is likely to be a steadier process than in the US where the emphasis on technology stocks has increased volatility, she believes.

Derek Harris
Commercial Editor



A taste of things to come: Patrick Grubb of Fine Vintage Wines, sponsored by Sheppards & Chase and listed among the latest Business Expansion Funds with a minimum investment of £1,000

Hungry for money, spoiled for choice

Venture capital is a misnomer. In a sense, all investments are venture capital - even gilt-edged stock goes into ventures chosen by the Government. The term is really a euphemism for what might be better called Adventure capital, judging by some of the outlandish projects which land on the desks of venture capital managers. That is, of course, to take very much the investor's view of things. Budding entrepreneurs see matters differently. The businessman has yet to be born who does not believe that his idea has the makings of a riskless fortune, if only...

At one time it was hard for someone with useful projects to get beyond the "if only" stage. The stock market was beyond them. True, there were supposed to be white-kids in the City who could conjure cash out of thin air, but you had to be in the

know, or so it seemed. The remaining choices were stark. At one end of the spectrum was the much-caricatured bank manager, all pin stripes and pince-nez, pursed lips and fingers pressed together like a church steeple. If you did not belong to the same golf club, then the loan was miserly and the interest/charges began to clock up before you had a chance to dash over to the pub and calm your shattered nerves.

The only alternatives were a rich old aunt with more money than she knew what to do with, or an understanding financial "sugar daddy" with a bottomless pocket and infinite patience.

Since those dark days, the scene has changed out of all recognition. The bank manager has come out of his cupboard, and banks are practically on their knees begging people to

cart the money away at a price. What with the listening bank, the action bank, galloping black stallions and Saturday opening, it has all become quite exhuming.

The recession of the late 1970s taught the banks and others that they could be more creative with money without being reckless. They also realized that it could be very profitable indeed - if you could pick the winners from among the sea of hands that stretch out for help.

But nowadays the bigger problem is that of the small businessman. He has a bewildering choice, and faces an equally vital task of picking the sources of capital which will be right for him. The consideration is as much personal as financial, for it is important to find a lender or investor whose aims are in tune with those of the new



or fledgling business. A good starting point is the public sector and its close kin. The strong suit here is advice continued on page 18

Our teams have a reputation for making things happen.

There is no shortage of venture capital funds — just a shortage of good propositions.

Is your venture missing out? Often the failure is due to not thinking out the strategies properly and not presenting a backable plan.

This is where Robson Rhodes can help. We are Chartered Accountants with a full time team who specialise in finding venture capital.

Last year we helped 6 clients to the USM, orchestrated 10 management buy-outs and assisted 30 new businesses raise venture capital.

Our venture capital service includes an initial appraisal, advice on business strategy, helping to formulate the business plan, negotiating the finance and then monitoring and helping develop your business.

Most important of all, perhaps, from your point of view, we are completely objective and independent.

To find out more about one of the most respected teams in the City, ring Robson Rhodes now on 01-251 1644. Ask to speak to Martin Jelbart or Charles Brown.

ROBSON RHODES
Internationally Danwody Robson McGladrey & Pullen
186 CITY ROAD, LONDON EC1V 2NU

Looking for venture capital?

Unearthing venture capital when your business is growing isn't easy. But, if you can show marketing innovation and expertise in the management of your products, technology and your people, we can help. ECI has a unique depth of institutional backing, and assets of around £50 million. Coupled with a professional team of experienced managers, we provide long-term equity finance to growing

companies, and tailor flexible funding packages to suit your specific requirements. We've helped many young companies, and we understand the problems. We've got some shrewd insights into the opportunities, too. Why not write for our brochure or ring Tony Lorenz, our Managing Director, or any of ECI's investment team. If you're looking for £200,000 to £1m, it's worth talking to ECI.



Equity Capital for Industry Limited
Leith House, 45-57 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7EH
Telephone: 01-606 1009; Telex: 892528

Raising finance?

Seek Professional Advice

As a rapidly expanding national practice, with ten offices and some 300 staff, servicing clients which range from private individuals, sole traders, entrepreneurs, partnerships, family businesses to major private and quoted companies, we are fully aware of client needs for additional finance

at their different stages of development and are able to provide a complete range of advisory services.

We are expert in the raising of equity capital, and assisting clients move through to the USM or to a full quotation.

We can assist in the raising of loans and can advise on all available forms of grant.

For further information on our complete range of services to small and growing businesses, please complete the coupon and send to: Eric Barratt, National Development Partner, MacIntyre Hudson, 28 Ely Place, London EC1N 6RL. Telephone: 01-242 0242.

NAME

COMPANY

ADDRESS

Alternatively, if you just require further information regarding our practice, please contact Eric Barratt, National Development Partner, at our London office, telephone 01-242 0242.

MACINTYRE HUDSON

Chartered Accountants
FROM FORMATION TO QUOTATION

LONDON
28 Ely Place,
London EC1N 6RL
Telephone: 01-242 0242
Telex: 25177

Dunstable
Westminster House,
4 High Street North,
Dunstable, Beds LU6 1JT
Telephone: (0552) 608401

Leicester
Humberstone House,
Humberstone Gate,
Leicester LE1 1WB
Telephone: (0533) 29555

Northampton
Redlands, Cliftonville,
Northampton NN1 5BE
Telephone: (0604) 24011

Richmond
Leam House, Red Lion Street,
Richmond, Surrey TW9 1BG
Telephone: 01-948 0107

Bedford
PO Box 24,
Equinox House, Grove Place,
Bedford MK40 2YD
Telephone: (0234) 68761
Telex: 625381

High Wycombe
31 Castle Street,
High Wycombe,
Bucks HP13 6RU
Telephone: (0494) 41226

Milton Keynes
Ashton House,
471 Silbury Boulevard,
Milton Keynes
MK9 2LP
Telephone: (0908) 662255

Peterborough
8-12 Friarsgate, Peterborough,
Cambs PE1 1JA
Telephone: (0733) 68491

Wrexham
Euro House, High Road,
Wrexham,
London W20 9BH
Telephone: 01-446 0922

Where to get public money

Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas (Cosira): 141 Castle Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP1 3TP; (01223) 336255.

British Technology Groups: 101 Kensington Causeway, London SE1 8PU; (01) 403 6666.

Highlands and Islands Development Board: Bridge House, 27 Bank Street, Inverness IV1 1QR; (0463) 234171.

Scottish Development Agency: 120 Bothwell Street, Glasgow G2 7JP; (041) 248 2700.

Mid Wales Development: Ladywell House, Newtown, Powys, SY16 1JB; (0686) 26965.

Welsh Development Agency's Harlech Investment Finance: Pearl House, Greyfriars Road, Cardiff CF1 3XX; (0222) 32955.

Industrial Development Board for Northern Ireland: 108 House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JN; (0232) 233233.

Local Enterprise Development Unit, N. Ireland: Business Centre, 17-19 Limerick Street, Belfast BT2 8XB; (0232) 242583.

Local authorities all down to district council level have power to assist with grants or loans but not all do check specific authorities. Some of the more recently established new towns can also offer help.

Urban Development Corporation: London Docklands Development, West India House, Millwall Dock, London E14 4TJ; (01) 515 3000.

Merseyside Development: Royal Liver Building, Pier Head, Liverpool L3 1JE; (051) 236 6090.

Specialist sector schemes: cash aid is available from government sources, covering sectors like agriculture, horticulture and some livestock, together with forestry and fishing. Contact Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AE; (01) 216 6550. Forestry: Forestry Commission, 231 Corporation Road, Edinburgh EH12 7AT; (031) 334 6303. Sea fishing: Sea Fish Industry Authority, Sea Fisheries House, 10 Young Street, Edinburgh EH12 4JQ; (031) 225 2515.

Department of Trade and Industry grant-aided schemes - these have been around 20 years - are being repackaged but are still expected to cover a wide variety of sectors including innovation, computer aided design and manufacturing, and various leading technological areas. Inquiries to (01) 216 4021.

Energy conservation: Department of Energy, Coal Firing Unit, South East Regional Office, Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, London W14 0QH; (01) 603 2860 ext 320.

Regional development grants and selective area assistance: Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SL; (01) 212 7676.

● Extracted from *Official Sources of Finance and Aid for Industry in the UK*, a comprehensive guide by National Westminster Bank; £5.50.

Tax rewards that brought in funds



In this year's Budget, to no one's great surprise, the Chancellor clamped down on business expansion schemes specialising in property development. The year before he had jumped on BES funds investing in farming. The reasons behind these moves illustrate clearly why BES schemes, introduced in 1983, have proved so enormously popular with investors and why the whole BES idea has not fully lived up to government expectations.

BES schemes are a classic example of Tory ideology at work. The intention was to give private investors a tax incentive to put money behind small entrepreneurial businesses which would otherwise have trouble finding much backing. The hope was that so-called "sunrise industries" like high technology companies in particular, which are rarely asset-based, would be given a strong boost. To this end, investors were promised tax relief at their highest marginal rate for the year in which they invested

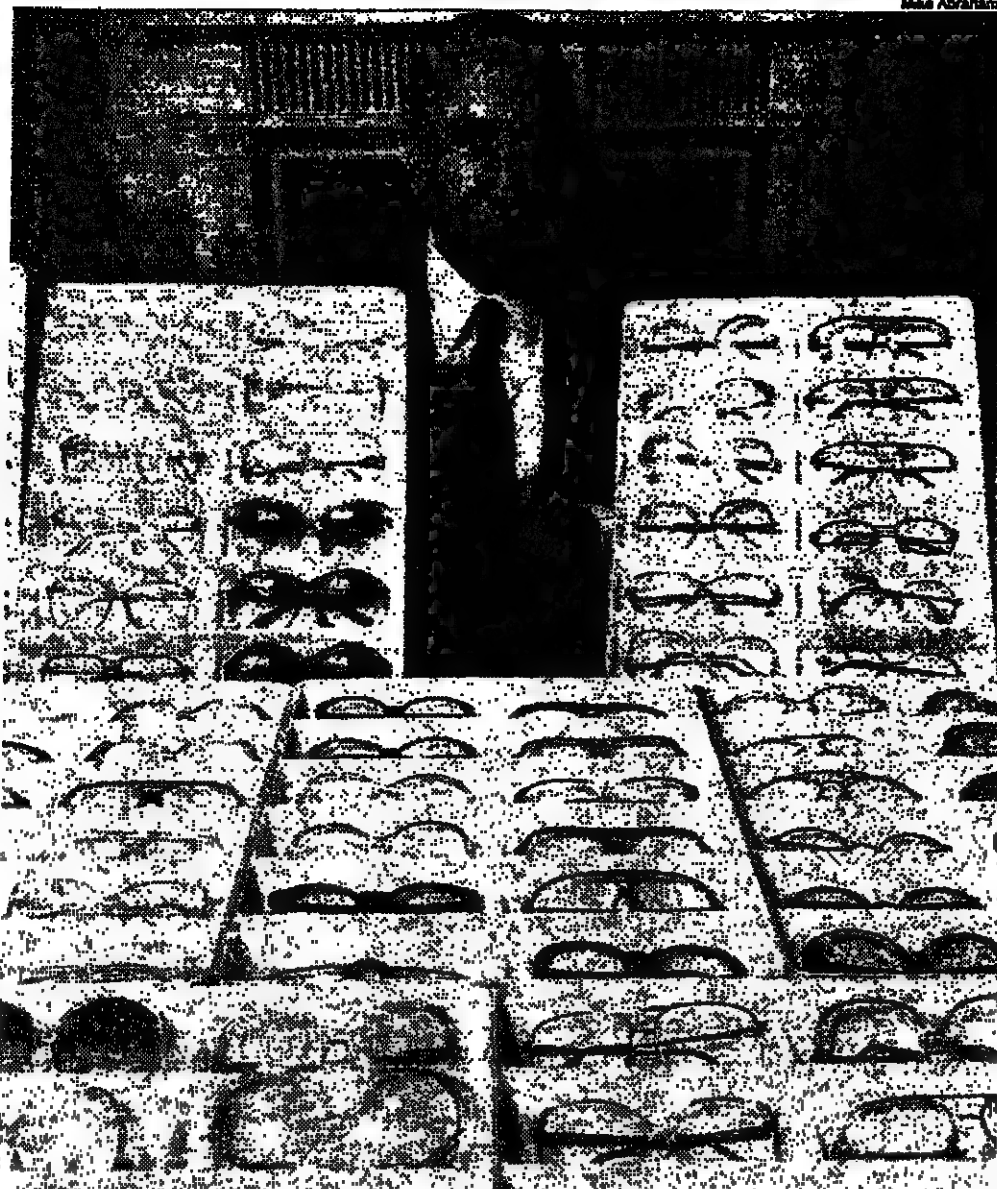
Huge amounts in the wrong businesses

their money (up to maximum of £40,000) as long as they did not redeem their investment for at least five years. Earlier redemption meant a clawback of tax relief. In return, the money had to be put into businesses approved by the Inland Revenue according to government guidelines. Most schemes required a minimum investment of £500 to £5,000.

The idea caught on fast with investors. In the first year, 1983-84, 33 approved funds which invest in a range of companies raised £32.4 million and even more was brought in by direct issues of shares by qualifying companies. In all, the Inland Revenue estimates that around £80 million was invested in BES qualifying companies during the year.

The following year, 1984-85, saw a higher response. Although all the figures are not yet available, it is already clear that the approved BES funds alone attracted around £43 million of investment. However, the bulk of funds were raised as direct investment in single companies.

An impressive performance. But huge amounts of money were going towards businesses which conformed to govern-



Looking good: John Raper sells spectacles - there are 2,000 shares with a minimum £540 investment in his company Specialeyes, and the sponsor is Baden-Powell, Chilcott & Co.

ment guidelines yet were not the kind of operation for which the scheme was really intended. In 1983-84, for example, £17 million went into farming schemes alone. These were highly capitalized, created little new employment and were virtually risk-free. The following year produced an explosion of property, both commercial and residential development schemes. Arguably, these at least created more employment than farming schemes but otherwise they had the same shortcomings.

The attraction of these schemes for investors, however, was obvious. They could benefit from large tax relief while being virtually assured of a good

return as property values rose over the five years of their investment. Moreover, investors in more risky entrepreneurial enterprises could face the possibility of being unable to sell their investments - the shares - if those companies did badly or only moderately well. Property was more likely to be saleable when the time came.

The situation was made worse by the Treasury attitude that direct investment in single projects was preferable to investment through funds offering a portfolio of investments. Few investors have the time or expertise to be confident of putting their whole investment in one company that might prove risky. Consequently, they

went in droves towards the safe property-based BES companies. The BES funds offering a spread of investments have stuck more closely to the Government's original aims than the single company schemes, but they have been hampered by BES legislation. This allows the tax relief to be taken only in the tax year in which the shares are issued by the companies to the fund managers representing the investors. With a spread of anything between five and 15 companies in his intended portfolio, a manager cannot guarantee that he will receive all the shares in the tax year of the investors' subscription. Choosing suitable companies can be time-consuming. An investor may therefore find that his tax relief for that year is considerably less than he had expected. The worst case for an investor is to find his fund under-subscribed.

Yet for all their shortcomings, both BES single company schemes and BES funds have undoubtedly helped many small businesses find valuable finance where there was none before. The range of businesses they have helped is astonishing, from high-tech to wine wholesaling, restauranting, property development to forestry. It is clearly an idea the Government is still willing to fine-tune at this stage rather than abolish.

fill the gap left between the small company overdraft limits provided by the clearing banks and the very large-scale City funding methods. In 1983-4, for example, all 80 of the companies receiving BES funding of between £100,000 and £250,000 received their money from BES funds rather than single company schemes.

But because the funds have tended to take the Government's aim seriously, there have been inevitable casualties among the higher risk target companies. Out of 205 companies funded by approved BES funds in 1983-84, at least 17 have already been sold at a loss, have ceased trading or have been put into receivership. With more failures almost certain to occur before the five-year period is up, the attractions of safe single property funds were obvious.

If the Government wishes to encourage more investment in higher risk ventures, it will probably have to give more encouragement to the BES funds. The managers have a far better chance of acquiring necessary specialized knowledge about companies than ordinary investors do. For instance, one

Valuable finance where once there was none

BES-funded company last year was Medical Imaging Services, offering a high-tech electronic "computerized tomographic scanning service to hospitals and other users of such diagnostic services". (It was, in fact, one of the few high-tech single company schemes launched last year.) A manager who can actually meet and talk to such a company has at least a better chance of understanding what this all means and what the risks are than an uninformed investor.

Additionally, managers can provide a back-up service both for their investors and for their target companies. The policy of many managers is to keep in close touch with their companies, offering active advice and having the right to intervene managerially if a company runs into financial trouble. They can also keep investors informed of developments and some even offer to buy in shares from investors after the five years are up if the investor cannot find a market elsewhere.

In return for these services, BES fund managers have often been accused of levying extremely high fees from companies and investors and of taking benefits such as unreasonable high options to buy successful companies' shares at their issue price.

Yet for all their shortcomings, both BES single company schemes and BES funds have undoubtedly helped many small businesses find valuable finance where there was none before. The range of businesses they have helped is astonishing, from high-tech to wine wholesaling, restauranting, property development to forestry. It is clearly an idea the Government is still willing to fine-tune at this stage rather than abolish.

Richard Thomson

Investors in search of the right takers



The 50 leading venture capital companies which make up the British Venture Capital Association ploughed more than £200 million into various projects last year, of which about three-quarters was in the UK.

Indeed, there is no shortage of cash to spare: it is finding the right investments which is presenting the greatest challenge.

Figures compiled by Venture Economics, the research and consulting group, provide a revealing analysis of how venture capital funds are finding their way into the oiling the wheels of industry. They show that during past year, 20 per cent of all financings went into start-up projects while around 50 per cent went into direct expansion schemes. About 14 per cent involved buy-outs or acquisitions. Individual sums invested vary enormously - from £6,000 to £3 million. The average amount invested by members of the BVCA came to £3.87 million.

An analysis of which sectors of the economy benefited shows that companies in the consumer-related fields - leisure, retailing, hotels, food and beverages - received 23 per cent of all investment funds, closely followed by computer-related businesses.

Companies in the electronics sector accounted for just under 10 per cent of investments. In total, 350 companies in the UK received various forms of venture capital financing during the year which probably represents an increase of about 35 per cent on 1983.

But something like 20 or 30 times this number almost certainly fell by the wayside either because their proposals were not sound or the projects failed to arouse the imagination of the sponsors.

Indeed, venture capitalists say that what is lacking in Britain is ideas worth backing and investors capable of becoming successful businessmen. Significantly, a high proportion of venture capital investment is going straight back into projects in which it already has an involvement.

According to figures from Venture Economics, about 16 per cent of capital invested in the UK last year involved follow-on financing to existing portfolio companies. Derek Allam, who runs the Prudential's £40 million Prutech venture capital fund, says the fund expects to invest three quarters of its cash this year, around £10 million, in the 50 companies and projects in which it already has an involvement. He believes that Britain is not producing exciting new companies engaged in new areas of technology as has happened in the United States.

His view, and that of others in the industry, is that there is a lack of budding entrepreneurs coming forward from industry and research areas - and universities - to try to make a success of their ideas.

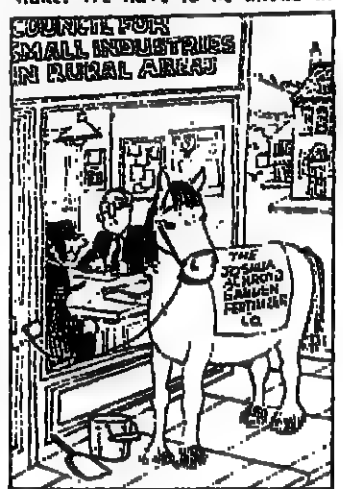
Part of the problem is that the home market is often not big enough to support many

high technology companies. As a result, many venture capital funds are hunkering into each other seeking out new opportunities.

For this reason, Equity Capital for Industry, one of the longer established funds, has purposely gone into the "sticks" to look for tomorrow's winners. ECI has taken a 19 per cent stake at a cost of £300,000 in the Avon Enterprise Fund which invests sums of between £50,000 and £150,000 in the West Country, and a similar holding in a Scottish fund, Darnaway, which seeks prospects involving investments of between £25,000 and £200,000.

ECI's view is that these shareholdings enable it to participate in investments which would normally be too small for direct involvement.

ECI's managing director, Tony Lorenz, says: "I think we are going to see more regional funds like these which will have an appeal to local businessmen who might be put off having to deal with London-based funds. There are now around 140 funds altogether and if we all sit back and wait until a company is big enough and proven enough then we will all be competing against each other to pay the same high prices for a stake. We have to be ahead of



THE GAME. At the moment there is just not enough money going into seed businesses.

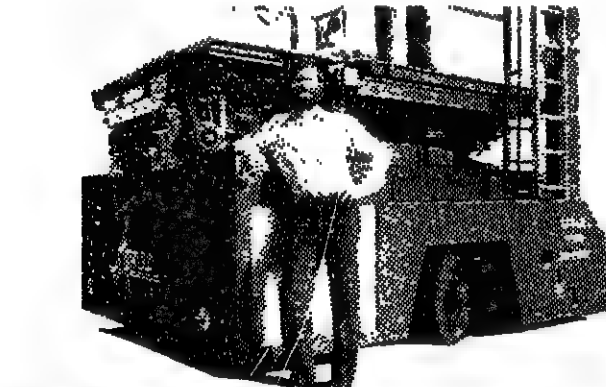
With this in mind, ECI has got together with the pension funds of British Rail, British Gas and the Water Authorities Superannuation Fund to pump £5 million as the first tranche of seedcorn finance for Prelude Technology of Cambridge. The group has been set up to help technologists turn the germ of an idea in areas ranging from computers to communications into viable propositions. Prelude expects to invest in about four projects in its first year.

Mr Lorenz wants to see more investment in areas of high technology. "I think that venture capital groups have tended to play safe and go for traditional industries where there is much less risk."

Ideally, he would like to see a specialized fund in which government, through tax measures, would match funds from private sources to help new enterprises get off the ground. "There is an imbalance at the moment with too little going into new industries on which future jobs depend."

Cliff Feltham

"Without GLEB we'd never have got off the ground"



"We had faith in our computer-controlled aircraft loader. This faith was shared by GLEB who were prepared to back us - not just with words but with \$50,000. Their confidence persuaded others and now our loader has attracted world-wide interest and has been undergoing successful trials with several leading international airlines."

It's true to say that without GLEB we'd never have got off the ground".

Chris Ross, M.D. Airlec

What is GLEB?



"You could say GLEB bound us together"

"We had just come back from our Xmas break when the collapse was announced. Suddenly, a 200 year old tradition in bookbinding was over and we were on our own. We'd read about GLEB in a union journal, so we put together a rescue plan and went to see them."

Our main assets were 42 skilled workers and the goodwill of our customers. GLEB provided extra finance and with the union helped us develop a new style of management. Now we all have a stake in the company and we haven't looked back. You could say GLEB bound us together, saved our jobs and kept alive one of London's oldest craft industries."

Tony Wainwright, Int. M.D. Standard Bookbinding

"GLEB provided the perfect recipe for growth"

"We started off in 1977 using all my own recipes. At that time it was mainly East-Asian snacks that appealed to the ethnic population. But as our popularity grew, so did we, and we desperately needed more room. GLEB helped us with a £150,000 loan that will mean more jobs and purpose-built premises - the perfect recipe for growth."



Mrs. Manjira Karis, M.D. Binisa Foods

"We had the capacity - GLEB provided the rest"

"When GLEB acquired recession-hit T.R. Creighton they not only saved the last foundry in London - they saved 75 jobs. Now through an expansionist programme financed by the Boroughs of Barking and Dagenham, and vigorous marketing, we can provide more jobs and take our place as a force in heavy leisure and lighter non-ferrous casting. We always had the capacity - GLEB provided the rest."

Tony Brookes, M.D. Essex Foundry

"The EEC put its money behind this GLEB high-tech scheme"

"Women have been ignored for too long in the world of information technology. That's why the GLEB launched this training course for women microelectronic technicians, based at the London New Technology Network in Camden. The EEC saw the scheme's value for women and joined the Greater London Training Board in providing financial backing."

Joy Tasker, Course Instructor

"With GLEB's help we can now win a whole new range of contracts"



"We had more print orders than we could cope with. Our turnover had increased five fold in 3 years, but most Banks are simply not interested in providing the sort of development capital that co-ops need. Luckily, GLEB have a less blinkered, longer term view. Their loan of £200,000 meant we could install a four-colour press, trouble our workforce and win a whole new range of contracts."

Tom Reed, Administrator, Lithosphere

"We're working for ourselves. It's a marvellous feeling"

"When our previous employer moved to Crawley, 100 of us couldn't move home. That meant redundancy. Then the GLEB acquired the 25 acre site - and saved our jobs. The new London Production Centre will provide units for London's electronics industry. That will mean 400 jobs when the space is let. Now we are working here in new companies the GLEB has set up through London Production Centre Ltd. And, through a workers' trust, we share in running them. It's a marvellous feeling. We can really achieve something for ourselves, and we are doing our best to make it work."

Ivy Crook, Production Worker, London Production Centre

GLEB - putting the life back into London's industry

The Greater London Enterprise Board is the GLC's industrial development agency. For further details contact: GLEB Information, 63-67 Newington Causeway, London SE1 6BD. Telephone 01-403 0300.

GLC

Working for London

HI-TECH HEAVEN

If you've got a hi-tech dream (this could be your chance to make it real) A unique venture capital fund, the strongest of links with Aston University - one of the UK's leading technological Universities - and all the management expertise you need to set up your own company here at Aston Science Park.



Dept. TR02, Love Lane, Birmingham B7 4BJ. 021-358 0981

FOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT CAPITAL FUND

(Managed by Hill Samuel & Co Ltd)

EQUITY FINANCE

for

Management Buy-outs
Development Capital
Expansion of Private Companies

100 Wood St
London
EC2P 2AJ



01-628 8011

UTC THE RIGHT ADVICE

- the key to any flotation

Recent successful flotations include:

APPLIED HOLOGRAPHICS
SANGERS PHOTOGRAPHICS
ST. JAMES ESTATES
INTEGRATED BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS

UTC Securities Management Limited

55 Grosvenor Street, London W1X 9DB

Telephone 01-493 5757

LICENSED DEALER IN SECURITIES

UKP-EA GROWTH FUND LTD

Development Capital
for
Growing Business
and
Management Buyouts

Formed by:
United Kingdom Temperance & General
Provident Institution
and
The English Association Group PLC

Adviser to the Fund:

Larper Newton & Co Ltd

18 Breams Buildings
London EC4A 3HN
Tel: 01-831 9991

صكا. من الامم

WE SEE OPPORTUNITIES WHERE SOME SEE ONLY RISKS.

At 3i we're firm believers in the grass being greener on the other side. Sometimes.

The assessment of risk versus opportunity requires fine judgement. A judgement we're well qualified to make.

Because, as well as being financial experts, we're also business experts.

Which in no small way has helped us become the largest source of venture capital in the world. Thanks to our international presence we can help transfer technology and develop markets.

We have more experience of providing finance to back small and medium-sized companies than anyone else.

And, through 3i Ventures, we can become more actively involved in the management of

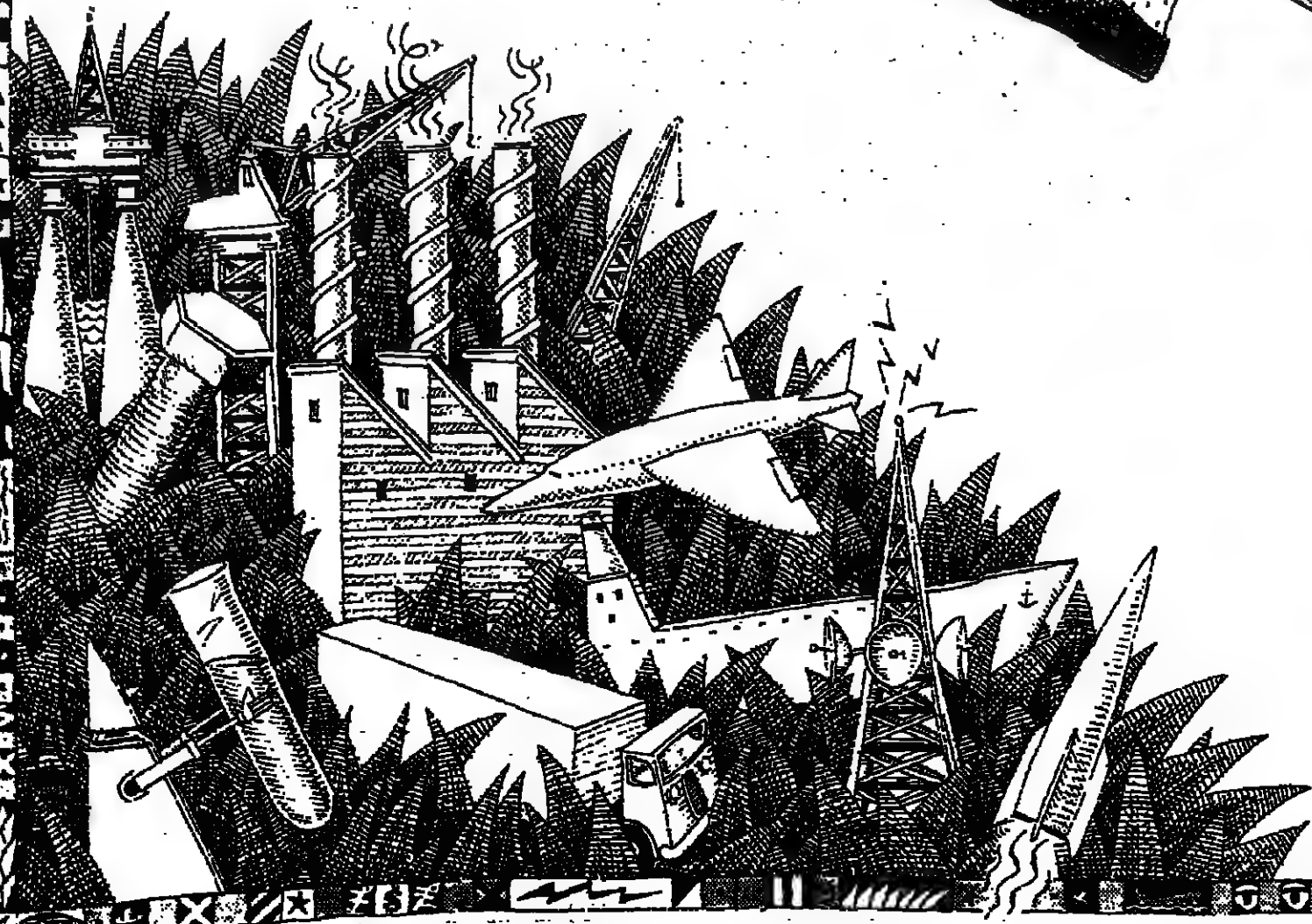
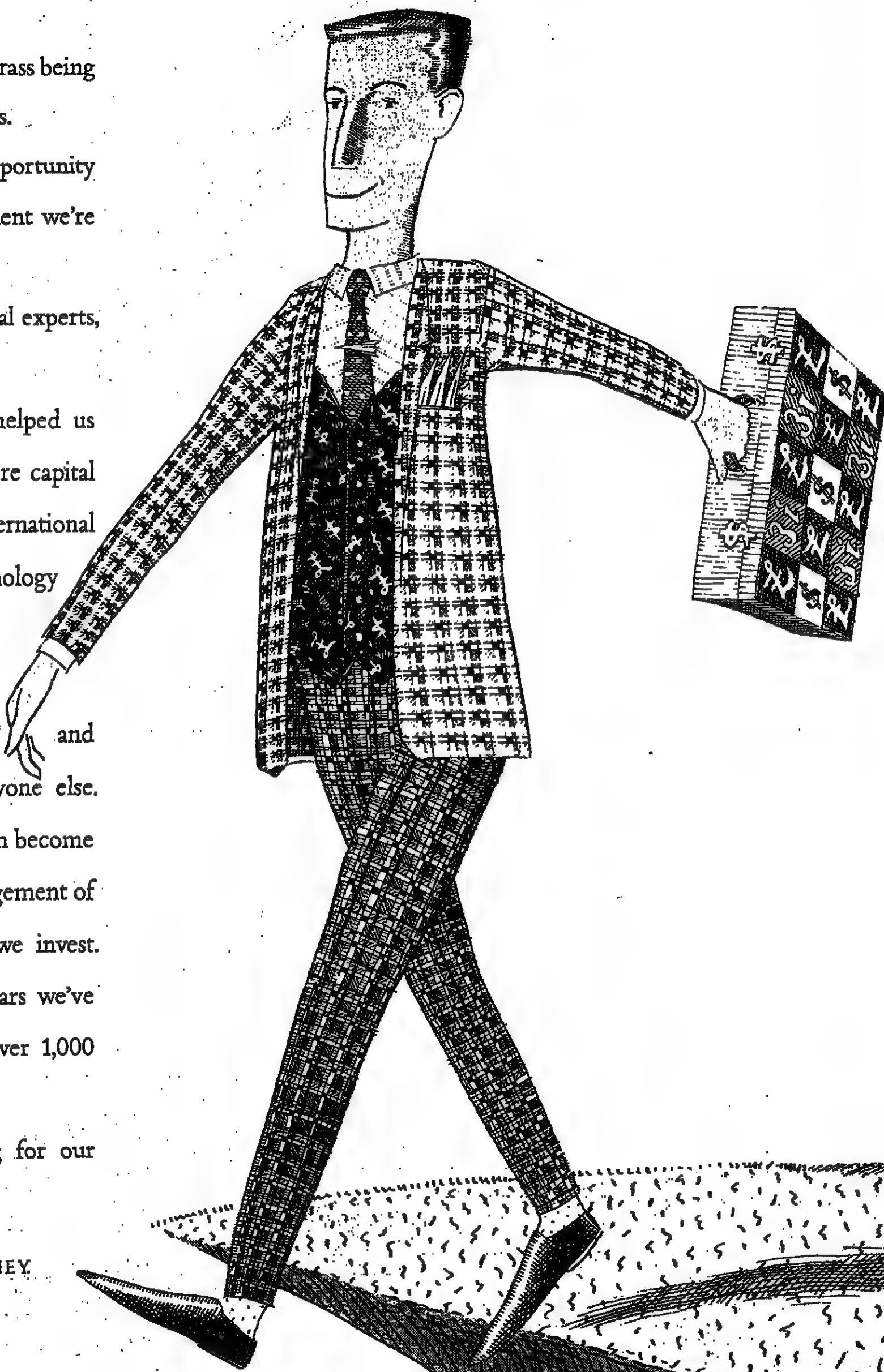


the businesses in which we invest.

Over the last three years we've invested venture capital in well over 1,000 company start-ups.

We hope that says something for our judgement of greener grass.

THE CREATIVE USE OF MONEY



Words of wisdom that can pay handsome dividends

Stoy Hayward is a leading firm of Accountants, Business Advisers and Management Consultants.

Within the firm we have a specialist department experienced in advising clients on all aspects of flotation, raising finance, management buy-outs and acquisitions.

As part of our client services we have produced a publication which explains the process of 'going public'. It details the advantages and disadvantages, procedure, mechanics and the subsequent effects of flotation. Copies of the booklet may be obtained free of charge on completing and returning the coupon.

Please complete and return to: David Shrimpton, Partner, Stoy Hayward, 8 Baker Street, London W1M 1DA.

Please send me a copy of obtaining a Stock Exchange Quotation ☐

Please keep me updated with relevant services ☐

NAME _____ POSITION _____

COMPANY _____

TYPE OF BUSINESS _____

ADDRESS _____



Stoy Hayward

A member of Horwath & Horwath International

8 Baker Street,
London, W1M 1DA.
Telephone 01-486 5888

Obtaining a Stock Exchange Quotation

+ or -	Div Net	Yld Gr's	P/E
+3	13.5	8.5	7.5
+1	9.0	8.3	13.5
+8	12.3	2.3	15.5
-	2.0	3.6	13.5

VENTURE CAPITAL/3

(SPECIAL REPORT)

Sceptics are sold on this market



By the end of this year, a record 125 companies are likely to have joined the Unlisted Securities Market compared with 101 last year. It is strange to consider that when the market started in November 1980, it was viewed with deep scepticism by many City professionals, and has been predicted on many occasions to be heading for a big crash.

Yet the market has now matured into one of the most widely used and popular sources of new equity capital for small businesses. The total amount of new money raised during last year was £261 million and at the last count the total for the first quarter of this year was £75 million.

There has been a noticeable change in the type of companies coming to the market. In the early days, the USM was characterized by a preponderance of oil exploration stocks, and computer and electronic firms, which gave the market its more risky image.

Brian Winterlood, of Bisgood Bishop, the only stockjobbers to make a market in all the companies on the USM, says: "I think that too many high-tech companies could have been the downfall of the market and might have prevented it achieving the mature position it holds today. What we have seen happening recently is a trend towards more people businesses, like advertising and public relations, insurance, and audio visual. There has also been a drift towards more down-to-earth firms like steel stockholding, a maker of remould tyres, a company making door knobs, and an importer of jeans."

It is a measure of the USM's maturity that it has been able to withstand the blow caused by the problems at Acorn Computers, once its biggest company



Tom Wilmot, chairman of Harvard Securities, and Brian Winterlood, of Bisgood Bishop

valued at £217 million. When dealings were halted with its shares at 28p - they had been as low as 23p pending a rescue from the Italian group Olivetti - Acorn was worth just £30 million.

Because of its nature, the USM does have more companies at an early stage of development when things can go wrong and predictions of a bright future can fizzle out in costly failure. Yet since its inception, out of a total of 354 companies (at the last count) which have joined the "club",

USM continues growing - despite a rival

only five have gone out of business while 42 have moved up to a full listing and a further 27 have been taken over or reorganized.

But there is still a body of opinion which says the USM has done well out of spawning paper millionaires for the creators of the businesses but ordinary investors could suffer badly because the market is not equipped to weather a bear market.

Winterlood disagrees. "I



Counter market, a telephone operation carried on outside the control of the Stock Exchange authorities.

A recent survey by the accountants, Spicer and Pegler, charted the rapid growth of the market which showed that of the 140 companies on the OTS at the end of last October, no less than 110 had been floated in the previous two years. The attraction for investors is that their investments usually qualify for tax relief under the Business Expansion Scheme whereby individuals may deduct the price paid for their shares from their total taxable income as long as they hold on to them for five years.

But critics claim that the market has no overall regulatory body and so many of the companies will not be subjected to the same level of scrutiny as on the USM. In addition, there have been complaints about the way dealers handle transactions for clients. Some people in the City would like to see the USM and the OTS merged into one unified market.

Tom Wilmot, of Harvard Securities, one of the main dealers in OTS stocks, says the market is now at the same stage as the USM was at four years ago and is in fact growing at a faster rate.

What he does believe will happen is that after the so-called "be bang" on the Stock Exchange, there will be much less interest in handling the flotation of companies of much under £10 million. This could drive many USM entrants into the OTS area. At present, there are 165 companies valued at around £680 million. This compares with a market capitalization of USM companies of £2.8 billion. Either way, both markets look set to continue providing a useful channel for entrepreneurs wanting to cash in their chips.

Cliff Feltham



sponsoring and the vetting of the companies had improved. The firms joining are now much more financially sound than some of those early entrants.

The growth of the USM has continued despite the parallel expansion of the Over the

So many ready to lend cash

continued from page 15

rather than hard cash, but for a new-born entrepreneur, knowledge is as valuable a form of capital as finance.

The Department of Trade and Industry has a small firms section which can handle the more straightforward queries. Allied to it is the Manpower Services Commission, which runs courses on how to get started, and there are regional enterprise boards round the country.

For those who like the idea of a country or small-town setting, the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas (Cosira) is geared to helping first-time businessmen and can make small loans.

Lendons can turn to the London Enterprise Agency, a sort of private-sector quango. It is run by a consortium of corporate giants - Barclays Bank, British Petroleum, BOC International, General Electric and others. Again it is stronger on words than cash, but its parentage gives Lenta the ability to put small firms in touch with potential backers.

And do not forget the British Venture Capital Association, referred to elsewhere in this survey.

When it comes to choosing a backer, it is worth seeing how they fit into the three broad categories of venture capital. The first are the Business Expansion Scheme funds, which have been an excellent way of attracting money from individuals through the generous tax concessions.

But do bear in mind that the BES can be inflexible. It is quite a job to set up a BES, whether for your firm alone, or for a portfolio of investments, and it may not be so easy to arrange a second or third slab of money in the same way.

BES scheme organizers may have some provision for this

eventually, but you should explore this line of questioning thoroughly before committing yourself. It is far better to keep all your funding under one umbrella if at all possible, because you do not then have to keep repeating your business story to a new bunch of strange faces.

The obvious answer to that problem is to go to what is in effect a financial supermarket, where in theory there should be something on the shelves to meet your every need.

This category encompasses a wide range of sources, from the mighty 31 to the clearing and merchant banks in the field are Robert Fleming, Schroders, Charterhouse Japhet (now part of Royal Bank of Scotland) and Lazard Brothers through its associated Development Capital Group.

What these groups should be able to do is to tailor a financial package precisely suited to the needs of a particular small business. Apart from putting in a raft of loans and equity, and possibly, some management help, the "supermarkets" can pull down project finance, leasing, hire purchase or even factoring as and when the business needs it.

The biggest venture capital concern is 31, one of whose specialities is the needs of the smaller firm. This group is owned by the clearing banks and the Bank of England, who in turn put some of their best venture capital people into it. But it may be a little too institutional for some one-man businesses.

The third and final category of venture capital sources are the specialists, those companies which by and large do nothing but invest capital. They may lack the wide shelves of the supermarkets, but they should be able to go out into the marketplace on your behalf to

arrange the more esoteric forms of finance.

At one end of the spectrum is Equity Capital for Industry, a child of the so-called equity gap of the 1970s. Owned by a group of pension funds and other institutions, ECI has become an out-and-out venture capital vehicle.

Some of the bigger institutions, such as Prudential Assurance, have their own venture capital outfits. In the Prudential case it is called Prutech and is angled towards the high-tech sector.

Beyond that are a large number of private enterprise funds such as Baronsmead Associates, which raised £23 million last month through a placing organized by Cazenove & Co, the stockbrokers.

A problem faced by some of the stand-alone funds is that it is hard to maintain cash flow in the early years, when the investments have yet to bear fruit.

Baronsmead has got round this by floating an interest-free convertible loan stock. But again, it is something for the would-be borrower to watch out for.

In the end, though, there is no substitute for face-to-face contact. A good opportunity for that arises next month, when the Self-Help '85 exhibition takes place at the Wembley Conference Centre. It is being held on June 14 and 15, and entry is free.

William Kay
City Editor

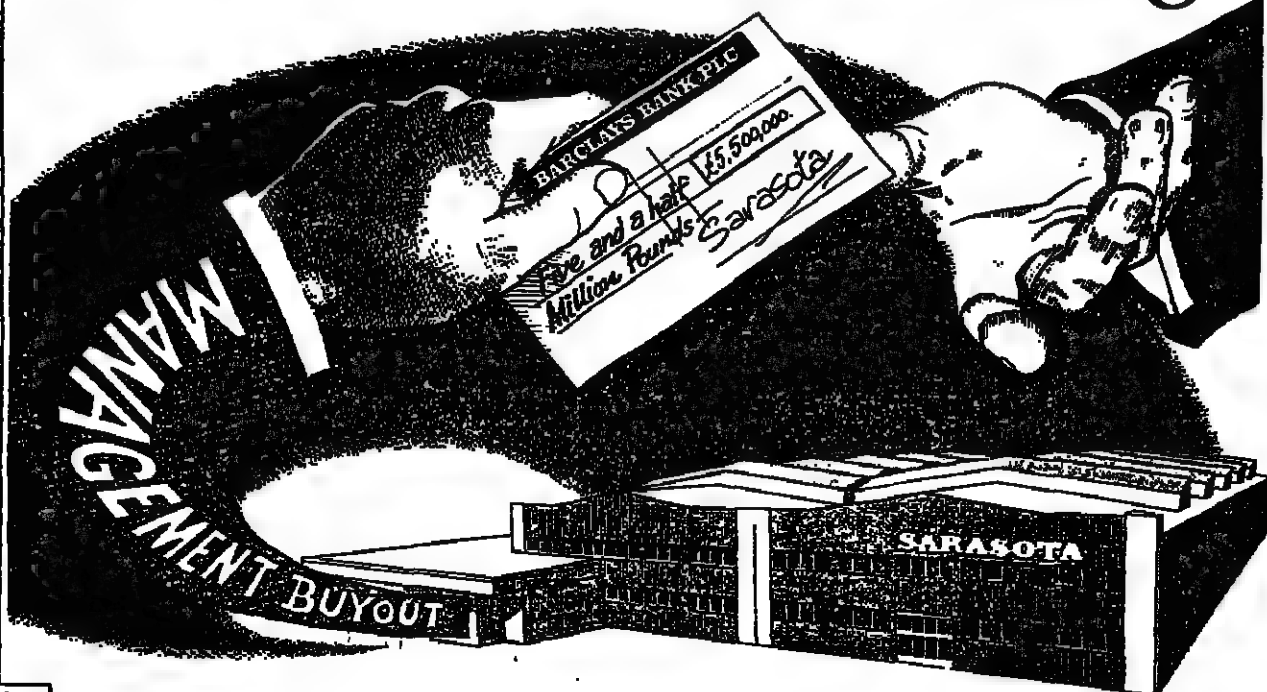
Fleming Ventures Limited

Robert Fleming is pleased to announce that it has successfully raised £20 million (including £2 million from Japanese investors) for Fleming Ventures Limited, which has been established to invest in early-stage businesses in the high technology field, primarily in the U.K. The fund will complement Robert Fleming's existing venture capital funds in the U.S. - Accel Capital (International) Limited - and Japan - JF Japan Venture I.

ROBERT FLEMING

Robert Fleming & Co. Limited
8 Crosby Square, London EC3A 6AN
Tel: 01-638 5858

Sarasota's next good idea was to contact Arthur Young.



The management of Sarasota saw an opportunity.

The highly specialised instrumentation and electronic products they produced did not fit well with the activities of their parent company.

Managing Director, Ian McCue, realised a management buyout was a good idea for all concerned.

And his next idea was just as good.

He called Arthur Young to help organise the buyout.

Arthur Young prepared the necessary financial reports and worked with Ian McCue to find financial backers for the £5½ million needed.

As an international organisation Arthur Young were also able to advise on the best structuring of the share interest for the UK and US management personnel involved.

The management buyout was successful,

and Sarasota's growth was so rapid that in 1984, Arthur Young was able to help them achieve full Stock Exchange Listing, at a market value of over £20 million.

Today Arthur Young helps Sarasota Technology PLC with everything from Executive Recruitment to Corporate Tax Planning.

If you mean business call Andrew Darnill on 01-831 7130.

It could be one of your better ideas.



سازمان تامین اجتماعی

SPECIAL REPORT

VENTURE CAPITAL/4

How to brew up pints of pub profit

Ma Pardoe's, otherwise The Old Swan Inn and brewery at Netherton between Birmingham and Wolverhampton, came under a new and expansionist management at the end of last month thanks to an unusual venture capital deal.

It has involved Mercia Venture Capital, a West Midlands group, with a helping hand from CAMRA (Campaign for Real Ale). CAMRA in 100 Classic Pubs in the Heart of England says any reasonable pub guide would list the Old Swan. It has been in CAMRA's Grand Beer Guide from the start for 10 years or more - because of the consistent quality of its beer described as "a beautiful, straw-coloured, malty, light bitter".

The pub with its adjacent brewery is said to be the only remaining Black Country home-brew house. Mercia was partly enticed by what is described as the opportunity to develop a part of local tradition and folklore which also has national appeal. Real ale enthusiasts travel from far and wide to Netherton.

The pub and brewery meant a gamble by Mercia, admits Don Houlihan, Mercia's projects executive.

This was because Mercia had to act quickly when The Old Swan came up for sale. The pub and brewery are more than 100 years old and in 1932 the tenancy went to Frederick and Doris Pardoe. Doris, known by everybody as Ma Pardoe, outlived her husband by 32 years and then herself died last year.

The pub, brewery and two other adjacent properties were on the market as part of the Pardoe estate sale. For £110,000 Mercia had the pub and brewery, adjacent properties with which to expand the pub premises, and the right to the Ma Pardoe name.

That was when the Netherton Ales company was born. Mercia offered up to £225,000 in shares for public subscription, with Mercia taking up another £40,000 worth on behalf of investors and CAMRA taking a further stake worth £10,000. The chairman of Netherton is Mercia's managing director, Bob Barnsley. CAMRA as a company holds a directorship.

It means Netherton is capitalized at a total of £275,000, providing, after meeting the £110,000 initial cost laid out by Mercia, the spare cash needed for turning the adjoining shop properties into an extension of The Old Swan.

The bar will be bigger and there will be an eating area.

The Netherton plan is to keep The Old Swan's character. The pub grub there will run to faggots and peas or black pudding. The old coal stove will stay, says Mr Houlihan. So will the tiled ceiling with its swan motif.

It is something of a people's pub because of the way shares were sold, says Mr Houlihan. The bulk of the £225,000 came from investors benefiting from the Business Expansion Scheme with its tax advantages. But the minimum investment had been pitched at £50 (minimum investment under the BES is £500) and out of Netherton's 400 shareholders several hundred have stakes of between £50 and £100.

Many were regulars who liked the idea of owning a bit of The Old Swan. The Old Swan's far-flung popularity meant regulars came from a wide area particularly of the West Midlands. One advantage Mr Houlihan sees is that such share stakes give The Old Swan a lot of captive customers.

He added: "We have shareholders from as far apart as Korea, the United States and West Germany. The man from Germany comes over regularly."

In the first trading year, which will end in April 1986, sales are being projected as £132,000, with a trading profit expected of about £3,000. Banking for the moment of subscribed capital will bump up net profits before tax to £24,000. By 1988 when the improvements will have been largely made and paid for, sales are expected to triple and pre-tax profits to be about £45,000. By 1990 sales of £463,000 are being forecast with pre-tax profits up substantially to £81,000.

At the moment a pint of Ma Pardoe's bitter costs only 60p but it is so long since there was a brewery rise that the price is under review. It is the only brew at The Old Swan's brewery.

Tim Newey is the manager of The Old Swan. He is an experienced publican; the quality of the ale is in the hands of George Cooksey, whose father was brewer at The Old Swan before him.

Perhaps the Ma Pardoe range of ales will be expanded. But Mr Houlihan said: "That's not yet. We have to learn to walk before we run."

DH

Open for business: The pub and brewery built up by the late Ma Pardoe

The big four banks get in on the act

The clearing banks have long had a toehold in the venture capital industry through their shareholdings in investors in Industry (31). But not until 1968 were any involved directly. Midland Bank was first to start providing equity finance for private companies, closely followed by National Westminster with the formation of County Bank.

Since then the clearing banks have emerged as significant players in the market. Increasingly they find themselves in direct competition with the venture capital pioneer which they helped to spawn: one reason apart from financial need why the likes of Midland Bank have been keen to realize their stake in 31.

The big four now have their own venture or development capital subsidiaries. Barclays (Development Capital, specializing at the higher end of the market, was set up in 1979, Lloyds Bank established Pegasus Holdings as recently as 1981.

"Lloyds came to realize there was a significant gap in its armoury," says Ron Hollidge, the general manager of Pegasus.

Since 1980 Citicorp, a recent addition to the ranks of United Kingdom clearing banks, has also been active in this country through Citicorp Venture Capital. In the United States it is one of the largest institutional investors and it has brought the thriving, hands-on American approach to venture capital with it.

By contrast, the equity arms of the British clearing banks prefer a more hands-off approach. None want controlling stakes in the companies in which they invest and although typically they want to appoint a non-executive director to the board, this is not always the case.

"We often have the right, we very seldom exert it. Even less frequently do we have people from County Bank on the board," says Mr Andrew Davidson, a director of CBDC.

Pro-active approach in the company

However, CBDC may help in recommending outsiders to the board and the hands-off approach in no way precludes careful monitoring of a company's performance through provision of regular financial statements, or giving advice when required.

At Citicorp Venture Capital, the tone is very different. Although it takes only minority stakes, CVC insists on what is known in the American jargon as the "pro-active" approach, actively participating in the affairs of the company. It appoints directors from its in-house team of experts recruited from outside the bank, and they play a near-executive function which could involve providing commercial, financial or marketing assistance.

In the venture capital world, there is no shortage of applicants seeking equity finance: just a shortage of good applicants. Typically, 1 to 3 per cent of the numerous applicants for funds become investments and the cost of processing and evaluating propositions militates against very small investments and start-ups too.

Consequently, the clearing banks prefer investments of at least £250,000 and for some, the average investment is £300,000 or more. Neither Pegasus nor Barclays Development Capital, for instance, do start-ups and BDC stipulates almost pre-tax profits of at least £100,000.

The proportionately high cost of making small investments is one reason why all the clearing banks are eagerly involved in the management buy-outs which have been so fashionable of late. The sums tend to be large and the clearers are well placed because their equity arms can draw on the rest of the group to provide loan finance and working capital to complete the package.

Midland Bank Equity Group and CBDC vie for second place in this market after 31. CVC has

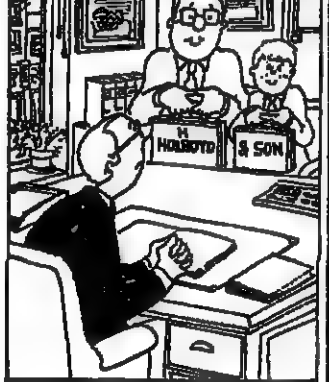
been involved in a number of big leveraged deals. BDC has National Freight Consortium to its credit and Pegasus has also been involved in a number. Where the sums are particularly large, there is a growing trend towards syndicated deals among venture capital companies.

Although the venture capital arms of some of the banks will invest as little as £100,000 and both CVC and CBDC will back start-ups sometimes, only Midland Bank Equity Group operates at the very small end of the market. Comprising a number of different investment companies including joint ventures with several pension funds, MBEG has made about 60 investments under £150,000.

"The smallest investment we've actually done is £20,000 and we've done quite a number of them," says Mr David Hutchings, a director of the group. For these small deals MBEG adopts a portfolio-style approach to the investments, does not appoint directors and has developed simplified procedures and a special monitoring process which, it believes, is as effective as having a representative on the board.

MBEG prefers to obtain a running yield on its investments, although like the equity arms of all the British clearing banks it is flexible about how it obtains a return on its investment. Dividends might be foregone in the initial stages and often, the investors' return will be taken in a combination of yield and capital investment should a company be looking for a listing some time later.

However, the British banks are prepared to stay invested virtually indefinitely if the yield is satisfactory and will not push companies to the stock market or USM in order to realize their stake.

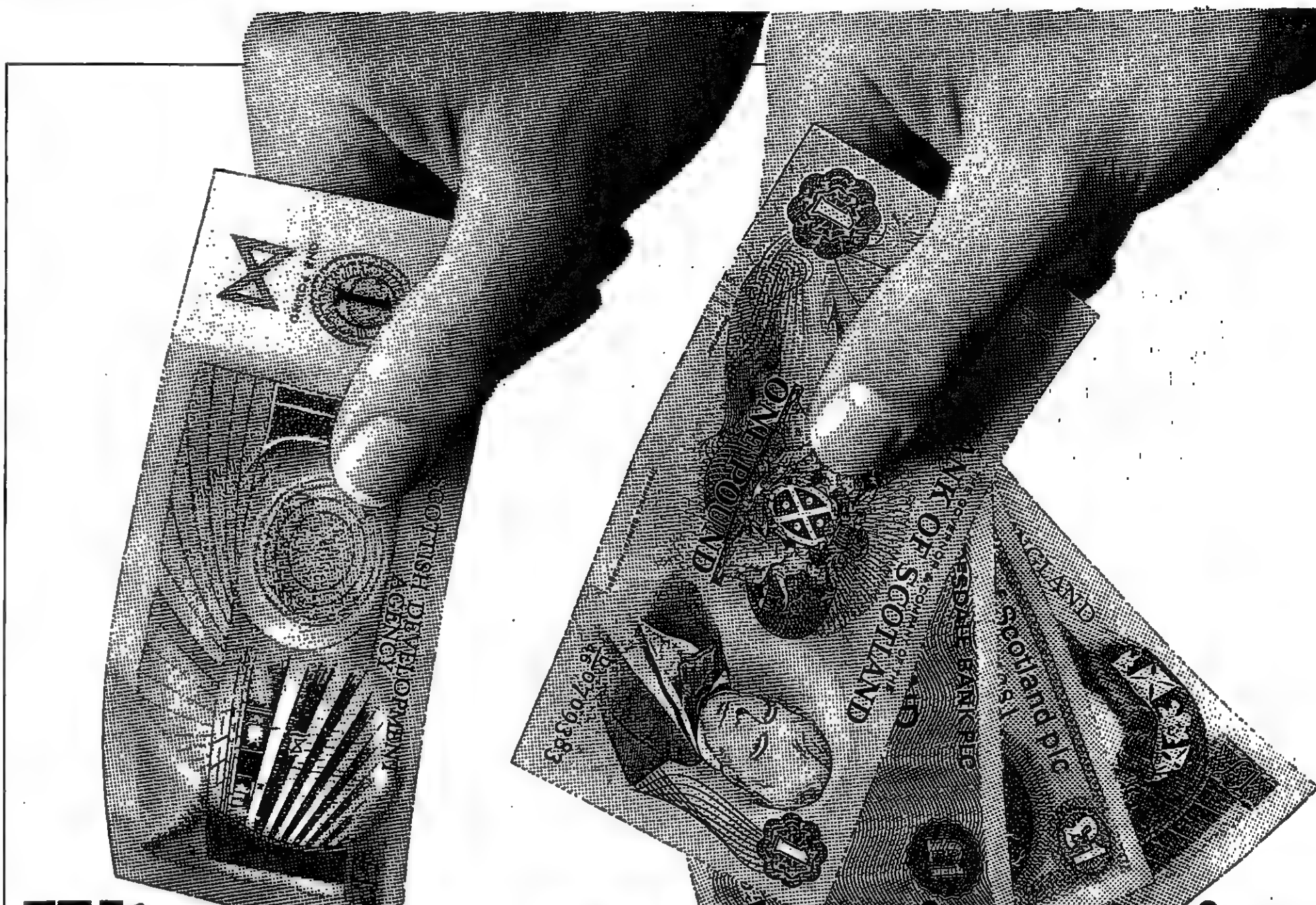


In this respect, Citicorp Venture Capital is different. It is not particularly interested in an income stream but wants capital gains from a steady stream of realizations. It has not set a time frame and is prepared to wait, seeing itself as a source of long-term capital. But it usually expects the return to come through capital gain when a company floats on the stock market or USM. It looks for highly motivated management teams who perhaps want to build up capital for themselves.

The small firms loan guarantee scheme, whose long-term future looks increasingly in doubt, has been used by the branch banking sides of the clearing banks to help plug the gap in financing needs for small companies. Some critics of the scheme have argued that the LGS has been used as a poor substitute for equity finance and some of the equity arms of the clearing banks will refer propositions for small sums to the branch bank where they might be offered LGS support or finance through the Business Expansion Scheme.

Since the LGS was toughened with the reduction in the government-guaranteed proportion of the loan from 80 to 70 per cent and increase in the premium charged, there has been a sharp fall-off in the amount of business being done. At National Westminster, for instance, which has approved loans worth £140 million, the volume of business being done has more than halved since the middle of last year. NatWest's experience is fairly typical of the other banks.

Peter Wilson-Smith
Banking Correspondent



Why every pound we invest is worth five pounds to Scotland.

As any schoolchild will tell you, there are one hundred pennies to the pound. We at the SDA beg to differ. According to our calculations, one pound equals five hundred pence.

Let us explain. When the SDA was established in 1975, it was seen by some as being the poor relation of the private financial sector.

Time and our track record over the years have proved the doubters wrong.

In fact, our record is such that when we put money into a project, it encourages our friends in the private sector to follow suit.

To the point where every pound we invest brings in just over four times that amount from private sources. Last year we invested £9 million.

You don't need a calculator to work out how much this ended up being worth to Scotland. Who benefited from this injection of capital?

To date, 791 firms have found their association with the SDA not so much useful as invaluable. Here are just three of our success stories.

MAKING MONEY GROW ON TREES.

In September 1982 an American entrepreneur by the name of John Godfrey read an SDA feasibility study on the Scottish timber industry.

Among other things, the report highlighted a significant opportunity: the manufacture of a new type of wood product known as Orientated Structural Board or OSB.

We won't go into the nitty gritty of OSB production. Suffice it to say that OSB is a very acceptable substitute for plywood.

The difference being that OSB can be made from much smaller logs than plywood. Just the kind of logs that Scotland has in abundance.

As luck would have it, Mr Godfrey had already set up an OSB mill in Maine, USA.

So, without further ado, he contacted the SDA with a view to establishing a similar plant in Scotland.

After investigating the idea, we were delighted to help. We invested £750,000 of the £125 million required, most of which came from the private sector.

The new plant is due to start making OSB in 1985, creating 90 new jobs.

But that's not all. It will also help Britain's balance of payments, since until now almost 100% of plywood used in the UK has been imported.

GROW, BABYGRO.

To all appearances, Babygro had everything going for them.

A reputation for quality babywear so strong that their name was virtually a generic term for such clothing.

A dominant position in the UK babywear market, with a 14% slice of the £66 million cake.

And modern, well-equipped factories. Why, then, had they been experiencing substantial losses?

To find out, we offered the help of our Corporate Services Division.

Following their investigations, a review was produced which forecast a £1 million loss if no action was taken.

Not unreasonably, Babygro's bankers decided it was time to solve the problem.

With help from specialist textile and general consultants, the company was bought from its American owners, a new management team installed, and risk capital raised from the SDA and two like-minded partners from the private sector.

How successful has the cure been?

Well, from a projected loss of £1 million, Babygro have recovered profitability and are now looking forward to further development.

The company, it seems, is growing as fast as its customers.

WHO SAYS THERE'S NO MONEY IN BIOTECHNOLOGY?

Right now, only a handful of companies in the world are making money out of biotechnology.

So when Livingston-based Cruachem asked us for finance to manufacture a new range of chemicals aimed at that particular sector, we were even more cautious than usual.

We went through their plans with a fine tooth-comb, before we were finally convinced.

And then not only did we back them, we persuaded one of our private sector partners to do likewise.

Has our investment paid off?

Well, Cruachem now have a US subsidiary distributing and selling the chemicals they make in Livingston. They have customers from Scandinavia to Australia and Asia.

They are all set to manufacture the very latest 'gene machines'.

But above all, they are among the few companies in the world to be making big profits out of biotechnology.

NOW THAT WE'VE HELPED THEM, HOW CAN WE HELP YOU?

As we've demonstrated, the SDA has been able to help a range of companies from new ventures to more mature companies requiring development finance.

We're confident we can help you too; we can certainly advise you.

Although you may well ask why a publicly owned operation should be any better qualified than the private sector.

To such questions, we give the following answers: Firstly, we have to be seen to try harder. To this end, we will spend time and money thoroughly appraising an idea and talking in depth to the people involved.

(Once we have done our homework, however, we are remarkably fast at making a decision, and implementing it.)

Secondly, being first and foremost a development agency, we are prepared to accept a higher risk to get a desirable project off the ground.

Thirdly, we will do more to help you than any conventional backer because we have a vested interest in the success of businesses in Scotland.

And finally, having operated on both sides of the investment fence, our staff have contacts both in and out of the private sector. We therefore have the flexibility to combine the best that private and public have to offer.

All these policies, as we've seen, have been extremely valuable to Scotland.

Perhaps the time is right to find out just what they could be worth to you.

Investment Division
120 Bothwell Street, Glasgow G2 7JP Telephone 041 248 2700.



THE TIMES
Portfolio

**Claims required for
+43 points**

FINANCE
EQUITY
STOCK

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, April 29. Dealings End, Today. \$ Contango Day, May 13. Settlement Day, May 20.
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

1985 T.O.	COMBUSTION	FUEL	CH ₄	6.25MM		P. 1
				kg	kg	
1985	10	10	10	10	10	10
1986	10	10	10	10	10	10
1987	10	10	10	10	10	10
1988	10	10	10	10	10	10
1989	10	10	10	10	10	10
1990	10	10	10	10	10	10
1991	10	10	10	10	10	10
1992	10	10	10	10	10	10
1993	10	10	10	10	10	10
1994	10	10	10	10	10	10
1995	10	10	10	10	10	10
1996	10	10	10	10	10	10
1997	10	10	10	10	10	10
1998	10	10	10	10	10	10
1999	10	10	10	10	10	10
2000	10	10	10	10	10	10
2001	10	10	10	10	10	10
2002	10	10	10	10	10	10
2003	10	10	10	10	10	10
2004	10	10	10	10	10	10
2005	10	10	10	10	10	10
2006	10	10	10	10	10	10
2007	10	10	10	10	10	10
2008	10	10	10	10	10	10
2009	10	10	10	10	10	10
2010	10	10	10	10	10	10
2011	10	10	10	10	10	10
2012	10	10	10	10	10	10
2013	10	10	10	10	10	10
2014	10	10	10	10	10	10
2015	10	10	10	10	10	10
2016	10	10	10	10	10	10
2017	10	10	10	10	10	10
2018	10	10	10	10	10	10
2019	10	10	10	10	10	10
2020	10	10	10	10	10	10
2021	10	10	10	10	10	10
2022	10	10	10	10	10	10
2023	10	10	10	10	10	10
2024	10	10	10	10	10	10
2025	10	10	10	10	10	10
2026	10	10	10	10	10	10
2027	10	10	10	10	10	10
2028	10	10	10	10	10	10
2029	10	10	10	10	10	10
2030	10	10	10	10	10	10
2031	10	10	10	10	10	10
2032	10	10	10	10	10	10
2033	10	10	10	10	10	10
2034	10	10	10	10	10	10
2035	10	10	10	10	10	10
2036	10	10	10	10	10	10
2037	10	10	10	10	10	10
2038	10	10	10	10	10	10
2039	10	10	10	10	10	10
2040	10	10	10	10	10	10
2041	10	10	10	10	10	10
2042	10	10	10	10	10	10
2043	10	10	10	10	10	10
2044	10	10	10	10	10	10
2045	10	10	10	10	10	10

CHL

82	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
83	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
84	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
85	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
86	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
87	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
88	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
89	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
90	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
91	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
92	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
93	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
94	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
95	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
96	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
97	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
98	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
99	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
100	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
101	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
102	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
103	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
104	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
105	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
106	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
107	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
108	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
109	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
110	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
111	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
112	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
113	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
114	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
115	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
116	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
117	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
118	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
119	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
120	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
121	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
122	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
123	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
124	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
125	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
126	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
127	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
128	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
129	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
130	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
131	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
132	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
133	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
134	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
135	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
136	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
137	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
138	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
139	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
140	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
141	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
142	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
143	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
144	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
145	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
146	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
147	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
148	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
149	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
150	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
151	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
152	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
153	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
154	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
155	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
156	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
157	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
158	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
159	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
160	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
161	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
162	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
163	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
164	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
165	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
166	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
167	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
168	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
169	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
170	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
171	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
172	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
173	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
174	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
175	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
176	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
177	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
178	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
179	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
180	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
181	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
182	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
183	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
184	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
185	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
186	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
187	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
188	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
189	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
190	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
191	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
192	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
193	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
194	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
195	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
196	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
197	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
198	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
199	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
200	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
201	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
202	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
203	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
204	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
205	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
206	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
207	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
208	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
209	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
210	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
211	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
212	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
213	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
214	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
215	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
216	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
217	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
218	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
219	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
220	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
221	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
222	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
223	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
224	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
225	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
226	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
227	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
228	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
229	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
230	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
231	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
232	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
233	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
234	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
235	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
236	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
237	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
238	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
239	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
240	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
241	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
242	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
243	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
244	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
245	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
246	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
247	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
248	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
249	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
250	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
251	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
252	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
253	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
254	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
255	Amul	621	8	..	..	..
256	Amul	621				

[illegible][illegible]

30	Olives Paper	34	91		321
516	Seards & Seardi	820	-3	1428	23 148
109	Seards (Joy)	114	-1	121	11.8
195	Usher Walker	200		84	47 108
30	Wace	26	..		
685	Washington (L)	690	..	343	94 110
240	Walmough	240	2	88	37 114

[illegible]

100	Control Group	100	..	4.5	1.0	50.0
101	County A	100	..	3.2	0.8	25.0
102	County B	100	..	3.2	0.8	7.3
103	County C	100	..	8.8	0.4	10.0
104	County D	100	..	20.0	0.8	9.5
105	County E	225	..	..	..	..
106	County F	100	..	..	..	..
107	County G	100	..	..	..	..
108	County H	100	..	..	..	..
109	County I	100	..	..	..	..
110	County J	100	..	..	..	..
111	County K	100	..	..	..	..
112	County L	100	..	..	..	..
113	County M	100	..	..	..	..
114	County N	100	..	..	..	..
115	County O	100	..	..	..	..
116	County P	100	..	..	..	..
117	County Q	100	..	..	..	..
118	County R	100	..	..	..	..
119	County S	100	..	..	..	..
120	County T	100	..	..	..	..
121	County U	100	..	..	..	..
122	County V	100	..	..	..	..
123	County W	100	..	..	..	..
124	County X	100	..	..	..	..
125	County Y	100	..	..	..	..
126	County Z	100	..	..	..	..
127	County AA	100	..	..	..	..
128	County AB	100	..	..	..	..
129	County AC	100	..	..	..	..
130	County AD	100	..	..	..	..
131	County AE	100	..	..	..	..
132	County AF	100	..	..	..	..
133	County AG	100	..	..	..	..
134	County AH	100	..	..	..	..
135	County AI	100	..	..	..	..
136	County AJ	100	..	..	..	..
137	County AK	100	..	..	..	..
138	County AL	100	..	..	..	..
139	County AM	100	..	..	..	..
140	County AN	100	..	..	..	..
141	County AO	100	..	..	..	..
142	County AP	100	..	..	..	..
143	County AQ	100	..	..	..	..
144	County AR	100	..	..	..	..
145	County AS	100	..	..	..	..
146	County AT	100	..	..	..	..
147	County AU	100	..	..	..	..
148	County AV	100	..	..	..	..
149	County AW	100	..	..	..	..
150	County AX	100	..	..	..	..
151	County AY	100	..	..	..	..
152	County AZ	100	..	..	..	..
153	County BA	100	..	..	..	..
154	County BB	100	..	..	..	..
155	County BC	100	..	..	..	..
156	County BD	100	..	..	..	..
157	County BE	100	..	..	..	..
158	County BF	100	..	..	..	..
159	County BG	100	..	..	..	..
160	County BH	100	..	..	..	..
161	County BI	100	..	..	..	..
162	County BJ	100	..	..	..	..
163	County BK	100	..	..	..	..
164	County BL	100	..	..	..	..
165	County BM	100	..	..	..	..
166	County BN	100	..	..	..	..
167	County BO	100	..	..	..	..
168	County BP	100	..	..	..	..
169	County BQ	100	..	..	..	..
170	County BR	100	..	..	..	..
171	County BS	100	..	..	..	..
172	County BT	100	..	..	..	..
173	County BU	100	..	..	..	..
174	County BV	100	..	..	..	..
175	County BW	100	..	..	..	..
176	County BX	100	..	..	..	..
177	County BY	100	..	..	..	..
178	County BZ	100	..	..	..	..
179	County CA	100	..	..	..	..
180	County CB	100	..	..	..	..
181	County CC	100	..	..	..	..
182	County CD	100	..	..	..	..
183	County CE	100	..	..	..	..
184	County CF	100	..	..	..	..
185	County CG	100	..	..	..	..
186	County CH	100	..	..	..	..
187	County CI	100	..	..	..	..
188	County CJ	100	..	..	..	..
189	County CK	100	..	..	..	..
190	County CL	100	..	..	..	..
191	County CM	100	..	..	..	..
192	County CN	100	..	..	..	..
193	County CO	100	..	..	..	..
194	County CP	100	..	..	..	..
195	County CQ	100	..	..	..	..
196	County CR	100	..	..	..	..
197	County CS	100	..	..	..	..
198	County CT	100	..	..	..	..
199	County CU	100	..	..	..	..
200	County CV	100	..	..	..	..
201	County CW	100	..	..	..	..
202	County CX	100	..	..	..	..
203	County CY	100	..	..	..	..
204	County CZ	100	..	..	..	..
205	County DA	100	..	..	..	..
206	County DB	100	..	..	..	..
207	County DC	100	..	..	..	..
208	County DD	100	..	..	..	..
209	County DE	100	..	..	..	..
210	County DF	100	..	..	..	..
211	County DG	100	..	..	..	..
212	County DH	100	..	..	..	..
213	County DI	100	..	..	..	..
214	County DJ	100	..	..	..	..
215	County DK	100	..	..	..	..
216	County DL	100	..	..	..	..
217	County DM	100	..	..	..	..
218	County DN	100	..	..	..	..
219	County DO	100	..	..	..	..
220	County DP	100	..	..	..	..
221	County DQ	100	..	..	..	..
222	County DR	100	..	..	..	..
223	County DS	100	..	..	..	..
224	County DT	100	..	..	..	..
225	County DU	100	..	..	..	..
226	County DV	100	..	..	..	..
227	County DW	100	..	..	..	..
228	County DX	100	..	..	..	..
229	County DY	100	..	..	..	..
230	County DZ	100	..	..	..	..
231	County EA	100	..	..	..	..
232	County EB	100	..	..	..	..
233	County EC	100	..	..	..	..
234	County ED	100	..	..	..	..
235	County EE	100	..	..	..	..
236	County EF	100	..	..	..	..
237	County EG	100	..	..	..	..
238	County EH	100	..	..	..	..
239	County EI	100	..	..	..	..
240	County EJ	100	..	..	..	..
241	County EK	100	..	..	..	..
242	County EL	100	..	..	..	..
243	County EM	100	..	..	..	..
244	County EN	100	..	..	..	..
245	County EO	100	..	..	..	..
246	County EP	100	..	..	..	..
247	County EQ	100	..	..	..	..
248	County ER	100	..	..	..	..
249	County ES	100	..	..	..	..
250	County ET	100	..	..	..	..
251	County EU	100	..	..	..	..
252	County EV	100	..	..	..	..
253	County EW	100	..	..	..	..
254	County EX	100	..	..	..	..
255	County EY	100	..	..	..	..
256	County EZ	100	..	..	..	..
257	County FA	100	..	..	..	..
258	County FB	100	..	..	..	..
259	County FC	100	..	..	..	..
260	County FD	100	..	..	..	..
261	County FE	100	..	..	..	..
262	County FF	100	..	..	..	..
263	County FG	100	..	..	..	..
264	County FH	100	..	..	..	..
265	County FI	100	..	..	..	..
266	County FJ	100	..	..	..	..
267	County FK	100	..	..	..	..
268	County FL	100	..	..	..	..
269	County FM	100	..	..	..	..
270	County FN	100	..	..	..	..
271	County FO	100	..	..	..	..
272	County FP	100	..	..	..	..
273	County FQ	100	..	..	..	..
274	County FR	100	..	..	..	..
275	County FS	100	..	..	..	..
276	County FT	100	..	..	..	..
277	County FU	100	..	..	..	..
278	County FV	100	..	..	..	..
279	County FW	100	..	..	..	..
280	County FX	100	..	..	..	..
281	County FY	100	..	..	..	..
282	County FZ	100	..	..	..	..
283	County GA	100	..	..	..	..
284	County GB	100	..	..	..	..
285	County GC	100	..	..	..	..
286	County GD	100	..	..	..	..
287	County GE	100	..	..	..	..
288	County GF	100	..	..	..	..
289	County GG	100	..	..	..	..
290	County GH	100	..	..	..	..
291	County GI	100	..	..	..	..
292	County GJ	100	..	..	..	..
293	County GK	100	..	..	..	..
294	County GL	100	..	..	..	..
295	County GM	100	..	..	..	..
296	County GN	100	..	..	..	..
297	County GO	100	..	..	..	..
298	County GP	100	..	..	..	..
299	County GQ	100	..	..	..	..
300	County GR	100	..	..	..	..
301	County GS	100	..	..	..	..
302	County GT	100	..	..	..	..
303	County GU	100	..	..	..	..
304	County GV	100	..	..	..	..
305	County GW	100	..	..	..	..
306	County GX	100	..	..	..	..
307	County GY	100	..	..	..	..
308	County GZ	100	..	..	..	..
309	County HA	100	..	..	..	..
310	County HB	100	..	..	..	..
311	County HC	100	..	..	..	..
312	County HD	100	..	..	..	..
313	County HE	100	..	..	..	..
314	County HF	100	..	..	..	..
315	County HG	100	..	..	..	..
316	County HH	100	..	..	..	..
317	County HI	100	..	..	..	..
318	County HJ	100	..	..	..	..
319	County HK	100	..	..	..	..
320	County HL	100	..	..	..	..
321	County HM	100	..	..	..	..
322	County HN	100	..	..	..	..
323	County HO	100	..	..	..	..
324	County HP	100	..	..	..	..
325	County HQ	100	..	..	..	..
326	County HR	100	..	..	..	..
327	County HS	100	..	..	..	..
328	County HT	100	..	..	..	..
329	County HU	100	..	..	..	..
330	County HV	100	..	..	..	..
331	County HW	100	..	..	..	..
332	County HX	100	..	..	..	..
333	County HY	100	..	..	..	..
334	County HZ	100	..	..	..	..
335	County IA	100	..	..	..	..
336	County IB	100	..	..	..	..
337	County IC	100	..	..	..	..
338	County ID	100	..	..	..	..
339	County IE	100	..	..	..	..
340	County IF	100	..	..	..	..
341	County IG	100	..	..	..

Year	Do "X"	Age	Gender	Do "X"	Age	Gender
1985	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
1986	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
1987	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
1988	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
1989	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
1990	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
1991	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
1992	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
1993	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
1994	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
1995	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
1996	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
1997	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
1998	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
1999	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2000	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2001	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2002	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2003	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2004	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2005	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2006	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2007	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2008	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2009	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2010	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2011	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2012	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2013	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2014	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2015	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2016	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2017	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2018	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2019	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2020	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2021	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2022	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2023	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2024	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2025	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2026	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2027	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2028	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2029	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2030	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2031	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2032	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2033	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2034	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2035	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2036	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2037	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2038	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2039	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2040	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2041	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2042	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2043	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2044	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2045	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2046	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2047	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2048	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2049	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2050	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2051	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2052	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2053	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2054	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2055	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2056	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2057	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2058	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2059	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2060	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2061	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2062	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2063	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2064	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2065	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2066	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2067	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2068	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2069	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2070	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2071	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2072	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2073	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2074	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2075	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2076	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2077	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2078	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2079	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2080	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2081	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2082	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2083	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2084	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2085	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2086	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2087	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2088	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2089	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2090	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2091	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2092	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2093	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2094	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2095	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2096	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2097	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2098	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2099	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2100	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2101	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2102	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2103	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2104	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2105	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2106	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2107	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2108	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2109	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2110	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2111	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2112	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2113	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2114	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2115	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2116	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2117	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2118	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2119	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2120	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2121	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2122	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2123	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2124	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2125	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2126	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2127	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2128	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2129	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2130	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2131	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2132	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2133	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2134	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2135	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2136	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2137	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2138	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2139	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2140	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2141	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2142	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2143	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2144	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2145	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2146	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2147	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2148	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2149	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2150	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2151	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2152	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2153	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2154	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2155	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2156	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2157	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2158	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2159	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2160	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2161	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2162	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2163	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2164	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2165	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2166	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2167	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2168	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2169	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2170	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2171	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2172	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2173	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2174	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2175	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2176	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2177	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2178	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2179	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2180	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2181	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2182	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2183	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2184	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2185	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2186	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2187	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2188	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2189	Housework	131	•	15.1	2.7	26.9
2190	Housework	131	•			

[illegible]

176	Spunk Estates	128	..	8.9	43	13.6
177	Stowack	..	..	12.0	47	12.4
178	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
179	Stowack	182	..	8.1	14	20.8
180	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
181	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
182	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
183	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
184	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
185	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
186	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
187	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
188	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
189	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
190	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
191	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
192	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
193	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
194	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
195	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
196	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
197	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
198	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
199	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
200	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
201	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
202	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
203	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
204	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
205	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
206	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
207	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
208	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
209	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
210	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
211	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
212	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
213	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
214	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
215	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
216	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
217	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
218	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
219	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
220	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
221	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
222	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
223	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
224	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
225	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
226	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
227	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
228	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
229	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
230	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
231	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
232	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
233	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
234	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
235	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
236	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
237	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
238	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
239	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
240	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
241	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
242	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
243	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
244	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
245	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
246	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
247	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
248	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
249	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
250	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
251	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
252	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
253	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
254	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
255	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
256	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
257	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
258	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
259	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
260	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
261	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
262	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
263	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
264	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
265	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
266	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
267	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
268	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
269	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
270	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
271	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
272	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
273	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
274	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
275	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
276	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
277	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
278	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
279	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
280	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
281	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
282	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
283	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
284	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
285	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
286	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
287	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
288	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
289	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
290	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
291	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
292	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
293	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
294	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
295	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
296	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
297	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
298	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
299	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
300	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
301	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
302	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
303	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
304	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
305	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
306	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
307	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
308	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
309	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
310	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
311	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
312	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
313	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
314	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
315	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
316	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
317	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
318	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
319	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
320	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
321	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
322	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
323	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
324	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
325	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
326	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
327	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
328	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
329	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
330	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
331	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
332	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
333	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
334	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
335	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
336	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
337	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
338	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
339	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
340	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
341	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
342	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
343	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
344	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
345	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
346	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
347	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
348	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
349	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
350	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
351	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
352	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
353	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
354	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
355	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
356	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
357	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
358	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
359	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
360	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
361	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
362	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
363	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
364	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
365	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
366	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
367	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
368	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
369	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
370	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
371	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
372	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
373	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
374	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
375	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
376	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
377	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
378	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
379	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
380	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
381	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
382	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
383	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
384	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
385	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
386	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
387	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
388	Stowack	182	..	8.8	34	20.8
389	Stowack	182	..			

81	Assoc Br Ports	258	0	-3	12.1	4.7	15.9
82	Rr Comm'n/comm	279	0	..	12.1	4.7	15.9
83	Colo/colado	278	0	..	5.3	2.1	62.0
84	Publ'r Jounal	794	0	..	4.6	4.4	9.0
85	Ordn	600	0	-6	17.9	3.0	7.6
86	Financ' Chmn	85	0	-3	6.7	3.2	10.4
87	Loc'n (A)	100	0	..	4.7	7.9	28.4
88	Loc'n	100	0	..	..	..	..
89	Jctc	154	0	..	..	..	..
90	Marylnd Docks	300	0	..	..	..	..
91	Comm'n Transport	1114	0	..	7.6	4.5	17.6
92	Trk	348	0	..	..	..	..
93	Removal Station	18	-1	-3	205.8	8.7	18.7
94	Removal Station (railway)	18	-1	-3	..	..	..
95	Removal Station	372	0	..	7.1	8.1	15.8

SHOES AND LEATHER			
96	PA	215	8.6 4.0 11.9
97	Farmer South .	325	12.5 6.0 17.5
98	Hessman Silver	55	3.1 8.1 11.7
99	Lambert Hermann	200	4.4 8.1 11.7
00	Mawdsell & Burton	99	4.4 8.1 11.7
01	Peters	110	7.9 7.1 4.8
02	Strong & Fisher	154	6.7 4.5 8.9
03	Stylo	188	8.4 8.8 42.3

TEXTILES						
90	Allied Text	480	• -5	7.1	2.4	19.2
91	Adidas Bros	139	•	1.1	5.2	18.7
92	Banjo (Kohner)	128	•	4.8	8.9	7.0
93	Banjo (Kohner) (A)	128	•	8.2	9.3	11.8
97	Banjo (Kohner)	128	•	1.8	6.7	10.0
98	Banjo & Lumb	71	•	8.4	8.8	6.4
99	Compex Inc	71	•	8.4	8.8	6.4
100	Costa Parsons	735	•	7.9	5.8	19.6
101	Cornell	61	•	5.7	8.2	9.8
102	Countess	103	•	5.3	4.8	8.5
103	Crowther (H)	69	•	10.7	3.8	14.7
104	Davonne	278	•	10.7	3.8	14.7
105	Davis (D)	191	•	10.7	3.8	14.7
106	Don Stuart	174	•	10.7	3.8	14.7

Sam Mee	150	..	4.1	4.1	8.3
Footie Lockie	72	..	..	..	..
Charles Broadmore	88	..	3.2	4.5	11.5
Hickling Pentecost	50	..	7.1	7.3	8.4
Ngigwa (Harold)	100	..	..	..	26.9
Jeffrey (S)	14	..	1.4	1.4	..
Leslie	50	..	4.0	8.7	7.9
Usher	180	..	7.1	4.3	10.5
Lyle (S)	8	-1	0.1	0.3	10.0
McCoy (Hugh)	74	..-2	7.9	10.6	11.5
Mumford	18	..	6.6	7.8	17.3
Nicholson-Mair	206	..	4.0	4.4	4.4
Rowe	206	..-2	8.4	4.5	11.8
Parmenter (A)	..	..	2.1	..	..
SEET	154	..-1	0.6	..	..
Chen (Karyn)	15	..	3	..	8.3
Shirley	3	..	5.8	..	..
Snyder	..	..	6.8	9.2	8.7

3	Shredded (R)	48	•	4.7	3.8	10.5
4	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.6	3.8	3.2
5	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
6	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
7	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
8	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
9	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
10	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
11	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
12	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
13	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
14	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
15	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
16	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
17	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
18	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
19	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
20	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
21	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
22	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
23	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
24	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
25	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
26	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
27	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
28	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
29	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
30	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
31	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
32	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
33	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
34	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
35	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
36	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
37	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
38	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
39	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
40	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
41	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
42	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
43	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
44	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
45	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
46	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
47	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
48	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
49	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
50	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
51	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
52	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
53	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
54	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
55	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
56	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
57	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
58	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
59	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
60	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
61	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
62	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
63	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
64	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
65	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
66	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
67	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
68	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
69	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
70	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
71	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
72	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
73	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
74	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
75	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
76	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
77	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
78	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
79	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
80	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
81	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
82	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
83	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
84	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
85	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
86	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
87	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
88	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
89	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
90	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
91	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
92	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
93	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
94	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
95	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
96	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
97	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
98	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
99	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2
100	Shredded (R)	48	•	3.7	3.8	3.2

هكذا من الارض

صلى الله عليه وسلم

THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Envy and fear in the Stock Exchange

Like the king who willed the waters to recede, a minority of Stock Exchange members is demanding that the tide of change should stop, as if that were in their power, or crazier still, in the power of their ruling Council. They are noisy, even abusive, in their opposition to proposed changes in the Stock Exchange rules. Unfortunately, coherent, let alone convincing, argument is conspicuously absent.

Manifestly most are driven by jealousy and envy of fellow members who have made lucrative arrangements with powerful non-members to secure their future. Understandably perhaps, the shameful dimension is their fear of competition. Shameful that is, because stockbrokers are at the heart of market capitalism, whose primary virtue is competitiveness. They are meant to believe in competition; it appears that they may believe in it for others but not for themselves.

The most charitable view of those who say they will vote against changes in the Stock Exchange rules on June 4 is that they are confused. However they vote, the big battalions of British and foreign banks, American investment houses and big broking firms will continue their march.

The old system of agent broker and principal jobber will fade away. The cosy era of minimum stockbrokers' commissions will be abandoned.

Members have only one real choice to make: do they wish as much of the existing and future securities business as possible to remain within the confines of the Stock Exchange, or do they want it to be done outside the Stock Exchange? The Stock Exchange Council, castigated as callous, and worse, by the indignant minority, believes that it is in all their members' interest to save the market from fragmentation and loss of business to outsiders.

George Nissen, senior partner of the stockbrokers Pender & Boyle, and a man who has laboured hard to devise rule changes that are both realistic and fair, puts his finger on the central dilemma: "The Stock Exchange has no monopoly over trading in securities."

He goes on: "The Bank of England is prepared to promote the Stock Exchange's central market in gilts to a quasi monopoly for which we should all be most grateful... because it sets a pattern for the development of other markets."

"What is not easy to understand is that Stock Exchange diehards can still believe that it would be better for the Bank to take the gilt-edged market outside the Exchange - neglecting not only that up to a quarter of bargains on a normal day, representing over 75 per cent of the value of total turnover, but also that it would become almost impossible to hold the equity market together by itself."

It really is time for the "diehards" to grasp the realities of their situation. At the most basic level of stockbroker thinking, they should know that they will have a better chance of making money out of their council's proposals than they would if their misguided efforts to stem the tide of events should, be some strange mischance, succeed.

The big player's watchword is profit

As is expected from one of the big battalion commanders, Lord Camoys, who as vice-chairman of Barclays Merchant Bank, is masterminding the wedding together of Barclays de Zoete Wedd (BZW), takes a positive view of the future. "We are definitely out to make profits from the word go," he said yesterday of the venture into gilts market-making to which BZW will commit at least £25 million of capital, more if need be.

His confidence is based on the fact that BZW will be one of the big players in the market with whom people will want to deal. He also expects the new system to lead to increased liquidity which will make the market safer because it will be easier to offload positions.

BZW will be capitalized initially at about

£200 million to £220 million. Barclays Bank will initially own 75 per cent with the rest in the hands of partners of Wedd Durlacher and de Zoete & Beven; but their minority stake may fall if and when Barclays injects further capital.

As part of the restructuring, some of Barclays Merchant Bank's assets, such as its acceptance, will be shifted into the clearing bank. This will ensure that the bulk of its capital is available to support the securities operation. The loan book will total only about £850 million.

The capital of County Bank, the NatWest subsidiary, is due to be increased to at least £150 million to £200 million to accommodate its initial thrust into the securities business and it is set out to become one of the top five investment banks in Europe.

On the international front, de Zoete & Bevan is about to open a representative office in Japan although permission from the Japanese authorities to graduate to branch status will probably be a long way off. In the US, BZW believes it needs to be in the US government securities market, eventually as a primary dealer. The odds must be on an acquisition in New York, given the difficulties of growing something from new.

Royal Bank bubbles with change

The Royal Bank of Scotland is in the throes of an extraordinary period of change. In the last six months, the RBS has purchased merchant bankers Charterhouse Japhet, raised £115 million through a rights issue, invested £20 million in its new insurance venture, floated a £200 million floating rate note issue and sold out of its Lloyds and Scottish stake.

The good news is that such a rush of blood to the corporate head has actually boosted the corporate wallet. Interim profits for the six months to March 31, announced yesterday, were quite sharply higher than market expectations, at £76 million. The market now hopes for a full year profit gain of some £35 million to about £165 million. The interim dividend goes up from 3.3p to 3.6p.

Yesterday, RBS executives were bubbling over the enthusiasm for the future on the back of the good interim results. Group claims of a big rise in the customer base - personal current accounts have risen by 30 per cent in England and Wales recently - show through in the near £40 million rise in net interest income to £197.4 million. Personal sector demand for credit has boomed, and the Royal Bank has benefited handsomely from higher base rates. Only a £9 million rise in bad debt provisions to £26.6 million, as British industry feels the pinch, mars the happy picture.

To a large extent, the stock market has warmed to the group. At 288p, unchanged yesterday on the results, the shares have outperformed recently, to such an extent that purely in stock market value terms, the Royal Bank is actually worth fractionally more than Midland Bank. Capitalized at £814 million, RBS is just £3 million ahead of Midland. Although far smaller on other criteria, like profits and deposits, relative stock market rankings at least justifies the RBS claim to be treated as a fully paid up member of the Big Five clearing banks - a which RBS made quite forcefully.

Thereby, however, hangs a tale, an attitude and something of a risk. The recent pace of change is not yet over for the Royal Bank. On September 30, it completes its merger with Williams and Glyn's Bank, after receiving Royal Assent to the necessary Act of Parliament. The merger will be affected by the conversion of all the W&G branches to a Royal Bank livery at some point during the week-end of September 28 to 29. That there is a risk of alienating some of the W&G clientele via this move is freely conceded by Royal Bank executives, who nevertheless consider that very few accounts will be lost.

Sir Freddie 'poised to settle for \$8m'

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Private settlement of the \$1 billion £813 million Laker Airways case against British Airways and other airlines almost assured within a fortnight as both parties work to tie up a deal which is 90 per cent complete, sources said yesterday.

The £65 million out-of-court settlement proposed by BA and other airlines to the Laker creditors includes a payment of between \$8 million and \$9 million to Sir Freddie Laker.

Airline and government officials had expected final approval of the deal on

Barter credit service

Companies worried about how to dispose of unwanted assets and stocks without knocking too big a hole in their profits or balance sheets are now offered a range of asset realization and counter-trade services by Integrated Asset Management, a new subsidiary of Integrated Barter International, the American group, writes Michael Prest.

Barter offers companies wishing to dispose of assets, cash and credits for supplies and services. Companies receive full retail value of their stocks and arm's length pricing of credit services.

IBI is just completing a reorganization which brings together a clutch of companies to the field. But the *pro forma* figures for the year to the end of June 1984 show net earnings of \$9 million (£7.25 million).

Intasun and Ramada to invest £100m in joint hotel ventures

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Intasun Leisure's deal with Ramada Hotels to build a British hotel chain under the Ramada banner, confirmed yesterday in a joint announcement, puts Intasun well up in the hotel league, above the expansionist Queens Moat Houses but a little below the Mount Charlotte group, according to Mr Harry Goodman, Intasun's chairman.

Intasun already has a joint venture with Ladbroke Hotels for expansion abroad. This and the Ramada deal could mean Intasun would have a substantial stake in about 3,000 hotel bedrooms over the next 18 months.

Intasun and Ramada are setting up two joint venture companies. One will buy and develop hotels in Britain, capitalized initially at £35 million but immediately able to invest at least £100 million in eight to 10 hotels in London

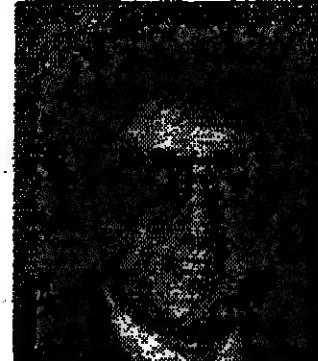
investors likely to be involved in some projects.

A management company, with Intasun and Ramada having equal stakes and profit sharing, will run the joint venture hotels under the Ramada banner and control.

Ramada, which is based in Arizona, gains the advantage of faster penetration of the British market - now a key target for the chain, the world's third-largest.

Ramada, like other American chains, has in the past set up individual financing packages for new projects. Ramada has one Ramada Hotel in the four-star bracket already operating in Reading and another, a Ramada Renaissance in the five-star category, is being built in Brighton.

These will be managed by the new joint management company and so will Intasun's 300-room London Barbican hotel which, after refurbishment, will become a Ramada Inn in the three-to-four star category. Negotiations are already



Harry Goodman: More projects likely

IN BRIEF Pound up 3.4 cents

The pound rose by 3.4 cents to \$1.2387 yesterday, as the dollar fell against all currencies. The sterling index rose 0.4 to 77.5. The dollar's decline, which included a fall in Europe from DM3.1965 to DM3.1115, was due to renewed expectations of lower US interest rates and slower US economic growth. Later in New York, the pound was quoted at \$1.2398.

The pound was helped by firmer spot oil prices, with the price of Brent crude moving back above \$26 a barrel, and the view that, after the large rise in money supply announced on Tuesday, interest rates in Britain will not be reduced yet.

Money market rates were little changed yesterday, in spite of the strong pound. The three-month interbank closed at 12 1/2-12 3/4 per cent.

Sheikh of Barten, page 25

AE rises 37%

AE, the engine components group, continued its recovery in the half year to the end of last March when pretax profits rose 37 per cent from £8.2 million to £11.2 million. The interim dividend is raised from 1.75p to 2p. Tempus, page 29

Stakis soars

Stakis, the Scottish based hotels, casinos, and off-licence chain, increased interim profits by 39 per cent to £5.4 million. Turnover was up from £66 million to almost £70 million. Tempus page 29

Alfayed's 95.4%

Acceptances of the offer for ordinary shares of House of Fraser, together with those acquired by Alfayed Investment and Trust (UK), represent 95.4 per cent. Alfayed will apply to acquire compulsorily the balance. But Alfayed has had 1% increase the offer price because of the level of acceptances.

Bid defence

Energy Services & Electron yesterday reacted against unwarranted £26.3 million from Peak Holdings by forecasting a 60 per cent rise in pretax profits this year to £3.4 million and a 33 per cent increase dividends.

US deficit

The US merchandise trade deficit expanded to \$2.3 billion (£23 billion) in the three months this year to \$24.3 billion in the first quarter.

Jaguar to seek US listing

By Jeremy Warner

Jaguar, the newly privatized luxury car group, is to seek an American listing for its shares in the next year, the group's chairman, Mr John Egan, said yesterday.

More than 20 per cent of the company's shares are held in the United States in the form of unsponsored American Depositary Receipts.

Mr Egan said he intended to seek a listing on Nasdaq, the American over-the-counter market network, for these shares through one sponsored bank.

The four banks which at present trade the ADRs, Morgan Guaranty, Bank of New York, Citibank and Irving Bank, have been asked to quote.

Mr Egan made his comments at the group's annual meeting in London.

Mr Egan said that the group would be strengthening its board, which has been depleted by the resignation this year of two non-executives, Mr Hamish Orr-Ewing and Mr Ray Horrocks. Mr Horrocks, who is chief executive of cars at BL, Jaguar's former parent group, resigned unexpectedly on Tuesday.

£40.7m profits help Debenhams defence

By Patricia Wheatcroft

Debenhams yesterday reported profits up by nearly a quarter to £40.7 million and launched a counter-offensive against the would-be bidders who have been prowling around the company.

The dividend is raised by 13 per cent to 8.5p; there is a one-for-five scrip issue and Mr Robert Thornton, the chairman, is making extremely optimistic comments about this year.

Debenhams, with 67 stores, produced increased profits in almost every division in the year to the beginning of February. Womenswear did particularly well despite the competition from specialist retailers.

Welbeck Finance, the company's credit business, raised its profits from £17 million to £20.7 million after costs of more than £1 million were incurred in its move to new headquarters.

The disappointing area was furnishing and electricals where the joint venture companies set up with Harris Queensway failed to produce the impact Debenhams had hoped for. The joint ventures lost the company £1.6 million in their eight



Robert Thornton: Planning more selling space

Royal loss increases by £17m

By Richard Thomson

Royal Insurance fell further into the red yesterday with a £17 million increase in pretax losses for the first quarter of this year to £37.3 million, compared with a £20.4 million loss over the same period last year.

The result, which had been widely expected, was mainly due to a second year of unusually high worldwide weather underwriting losses, amounting to £50 million over the quarter. About 31 million was incurred in Britain.

Mr Alan Horsford, chief executive, described the losses as a disproportionate share of the £90 million weather loss estimated by the company for the whole year.

Royal's pretax loss in the United States remained almost unchanged at £27.3 million, compared with £27.7 million last year as insurance premium rates increased. But in Britain bad weather pushed losses up from £7.9 million to £11.2 million. Royal's operations in Australia and Canada produced increased losses.

There was a sharp increase in premium income worldwide of 36 per cent in sterling terms, to £712.5 million.

Tempus, page 23

Ex-Asda chief takes over confectioner

By Our City Staff

Mr John Fletcher, former managing director of Asda Stores and one of the contenders in the recent battle to take over Cullens Stores, is concentrating his attentions on Barker & Dobson, the confectioner. Mr Fletcher is taking over as chairman and chief executive of the company and is to be given share options over up to a tenth of its equity. He has already built up a stake of 500,000 shares in Barker & Dobson.

Mr Fletcher's strength is in retailing and Barker & Dobson's main attraction for him must lie in the chain of 200 newsagent and tobacconist shops it owns. Most of these trade as Lewis Meeson and many are ideal to be converted into the fashionable "convenience" stores.

News of Mr Fletcher's involvement lifted the Barker & Dobson share price from 7 1/4 to 10 1/4 p, valuing the company at about £18.5 million. The company warned shareholders in March that the expected 1984 profit of about £2 million was likely to be replaced by a loss of about £1.5 million.

The group managing director and the chief executive of retailing promptly departed as the company blamed its problems on a failure to notice the impact of a price war. The audited figures and annual accounts for 1984 have yet to be published. In the meantime, company doctor Mr Romie Aitken has resumed the chairmanship.

Mr Fletcher believes that he can turn round the retail business and points out that in his three years at Asda he lifted trading profits by 227 per cent. He left Asda abruptly in 1984 after differences of opinion with his colleagues. He collected a golden handshake of more than £100,000 then went on to acquire shares in Cullens which, when his bid was defeated, he sold for a profit of more than £200,000.

Mr Walter Goldsmith, former director general of the Institute of Directors, is to be group planning and marketing director of Trusthouse Forte. He takes up the appointment next month but will continue as non-executive chairman of the London office of research consultants Korn/Ferry.

BASF'84

We announce herewith this year's
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
on Thursday, June 27, 1985, 10:00 a. m.
at the BASF Feilerabendhaus, Leuschnerstraße 47
Ludwigshafen/Rhine, West Germany

- ### Agenda
1. Presentation of the Financial Statements of BASF Aktiengesellschaft and BASF Aktiengesellschaft and its Consolidated German Subsidiaries; presentation of the Annual Reports of BASF Aktiengesellschaft and BASF Aktiengesellschaft and its Consolidated German Subsidiaries; presentation of the Supervisory Board Report.
 2. Declaration of dividend.
 3. Ratification of the actions of the Supervisory Board.
 4. Ratification of the actions of the Board of Executive Directors.
 5. Authorized capital.
 6. Appointment of auditors.

Shareholders entitled to participate in the Annual Meeting and to exercise their right to vote are those who have deposited their shares during normal office hours and in the prescribed form at a depository bank. The shares should remain deposited until the conclusion of the Annual Meeting. Shareholders have the right to vote by proxy. Depository banks are those specified in the "Bundesanzeiger" of the German Federal Republic Nr. 87 of May 10, 1985.

Depository banks in the U. K. are:
Kleinwort, Benson Limited
S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

The deposit is only effective if the shares are submitted by Wednesday, June 19, 1985.

Ludwigshafen/Rhine, May 10, 1985
The Board of Executive Directors

BASF Aktiengesellschaft
D-6700 Ludwigshafen



MARKET SUMMARY	
STOCK MARKETS	
FT Ind Ord	991.1 (+2.9)
FT-A All Share	n/a
FT Govt Securities	80.06 (-0.02)
FT-SE 100	1306.3 (-1.8)
Bargains	241896
Dataseam USM	112.25 (-0.48)
New York	1254.08 (+4.31)
Dow Jones	1247.51 (-46.69)
Nikkei Dow	12474.51 (-46.69)
Hong Kong	1610.09 (-11.36)
Hang Seng	208.7 (-3.2)
Amersterdam	208.7 (-3.2)
Sydney: AO	899.2 (-0.4)
Frankfurt	1244.5 (+4.1)
Commerzbank	218.56 (+22.39)
General	217.4 (+0.1)
Paris: CAC	217.4 (+0.1)
INTEREST RATES	
London:	
Bank Base: 12 1/2-12 3/4%	
3-month interbank 12 1/2-12 3/4%	
3-month eligible bills 12 1/2-12 3/4%	
buying rate	
US:	
Prime Rate 10.50%	
Federal Funds 8.0%	
3-month Treasury Bills 7.77-7.71% (0.00%)	
Long bond 9 1/2-9 3/4% (000); yield 9.00% (00.00%)	
GOLD	
London fixing:	
an \$314.50pm-\$315.10	
close \$315.25-\$315.75	
2255.75	
New York	
Comex \$315.45	
CURRENCIES	
London:	
£: \$1.2387 (+0.0340)	
£: DM 3.8530 (-0.0030)	
£: SwFr 3.2395 (+0.0005)	
£: FFf 11.7490 (+0.0050)	
£: Yen 311.58 (+6.28)	
£: Index 77.9 (+0.4)	
New York:	
£: \$1.2398	
£: DM 3.1085 (+0.0)	
£: Index 147.1 (-2.8)	
ECU: £0.581235	
SDR: £0.810345	
MAIN PRICE CHANGES	
RISES:	
Gulfstream	90 +48
Barker & Dobson	10 1/2 +3
Audio Fidelity	38 +8
Habit Precision	64 1/2 +7 1/2
Higgins Brewery	157 +10
Forman Mfg	11 +1
Seaborn Brewery	58 +5
Debenhams	314 +25
Reliant Motor	54 +4
Barr & Wall Arnold	107 +5
Stakis	68 +4
Wardle Storeys	194 +17
Amersham Int	370 +18
Vickers	320 +14
FALLS:	
Atlantic Resources	60 -8
Sheffield Brick	12 -1
C H Bailey	16 1/2 -1 1/2
SelectTV	13 -1
Common Bros	18 -5
Newman Bros	34 -2
Eglinton Oil	103 -6

Leyland 'has won £400m bus contract'

By Jonathan Davis

Leyland Bus, the struggling bus and coach division of BL, has moved nearer to winning what would be a life-saving contract worth nearly £400 million from Thailand, according to reports from Bangkok yesterday.

The director of the Bangkok Mass Transit Authority, Mr Pichet Sathirachawan, was quoted as saying a British consortium led by Leyland had been chosen by the authority to modernize and operate the Bangkok bus service.

Leyland consortium, which includes the National Bus Company and MVA consultants, has been in negotiations since shortly after the deadline for submitted tenders four months ago.

According to BL's latest report and accounts, Leyland Bus made a "significant loss" last year with sales dropping 14 per cent and 1,000 workers made redundant. The Thai contract, which involves supplying 1,000 buses and the construction of 20 new bus depots, would be a major boost to the company and its surviving 3,000 employees.

WALL STREET

May 8	May 7	May 8	May 7	May 8	May 7
AMC Inc	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4
AMF Inc	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
AMF Corp	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
AMF Corp	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
AMF Corp	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
AMF Corp	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
AMF Corp	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
AMF Corp	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
AMF Corp	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
AMF Corp	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2

Dow starts upwards

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - Wall Street share prices were higher in active early trading yesterday.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 4.20 points at 1,253.98. The transportation average was up 2.77 at 597.43 and the utility average was up 0.56 points at 158.39.

Early turnover amounted to about 8.654 million shares.

Advancing issues were leading declines by about seven-to-four.

Mr James Andrews of Janney Montgomery Scott said: "Despite all the bearishness this market is not acting that poorly. In fact it could be ready for a big move upwards." "If the market starts to move some of the people that have been standing on the sidelines will jump in," he said.

"It may not happen today but we are within several days of a major upside move, he added.

Mr Andrews said that institutional involvement in the market was strong and he reported good buying with blue chips taking the lead.

International Business Machines was up 1/2 at 178. General Motors was up 1/2 at 59.75 and Ford was up 1/2 at 41.35.

The nation's main retailers reported sales results for last month. Sears, which reported flat sales, was up 1/2 at 34 1/2. Mart was up 1/2 at 85 1/2 and J.C. Penney was unchanged at 47 1/2.

Among other shares, Amstar was up 1/2 at 18 1/2.

COMMODITIES

COMMODITIES	May 8	May 7
LEAD	202.50-203.00	202.50-203.00
3 months	204.00-205.00	204.00-205.00
1 year	205.00-206.00	205.00-206.00
3 months	206.00-207.00	206.00-207.00
1 year	207.00-208.00	207.00-208.00

APPOINTMENTS

APPOINTMENTS	May 8	May 7
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

FOREIGN EXCHANGES	May 8	May 7
STERLING	1.58	1.58
YEN	160	160
MARK	1.35	1.35
FRANK	1.25	1.25
SCAND	1.15	1.15

EURO CURRENCY DEPOSITS

EURO CURRENCY DEPOSITS	May 8	May 7
1 month	12 1/2	12 1/2
3 months	12 1/2	12 1/2
6 months	12 1/2	12 1/2
1 year	12 1/2	12 1/2

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES	May 8	May 7
Spot	1.58	1.58
3 months	1.58	1.58
6 months	1.58	1.58
1 year	1.58	1.58

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

FINANCIAL TRUSTS	May 8	May 7
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES	May 8	May 7
3 month sterling	1.58	1.58
3 month eurodollar	1.58	1.58
3 month yen	160	160
3 month mark	1.35	1.35
3 month frank	1.25	1.25

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

INVESTMENT TRUSTS	May 8	May 7
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00

APPOINTMENTS

APPOINTMENTS	May 8	May 7
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

FOREIGN EXCHANGES	May 8	May 7
STERLING	1.58	1.58
YEN	160	160
MARK	1.35	1.35
FRANK	1.25	1.25
SCAND	1.15	1.15

EURO CURRENCY DEPOSITS

EURO CURRENCY DEPOSITS	May 8	May 7
1 month	12 1/2	12 1/2
3 months	12 1/2	12 1/2
6 months	12 1/2	12 1/2
1 year	12 1/2	12 1/2

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES	May 8	May 7
Spot	1.58	1.58
3 months	1.58	1.58
6 months	1.58	1.58
1 year	1.58	1.58

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

FINANCIAL TRUSTS	May 8	May 7
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00

AUTHORIZED UNIT TRUSTS

AUTHORIZED UNIT TRUSTS	May 8	May 7
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

INVESTMENT TRUSTS	May 8	May 7
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00

APPOINTMENTS

APPOINTMENTS	May 8	May 7
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

FOREIGN EXCHANGES	May 8	May 7
STERLING	1.58	1.58
YEN	160	160
MARK	1.35	1.35
FRANK	1.25	1.25
SCAND	1.15	1.15

EURO CURRENCY DEPOSITS

EURO CURRENCY DEPOSITS	May 8	May 7
1 month	12 1/2	12 1/2
3 months	12 1/2	12 1/2
6 months	12 1/2	12 1/2
1 year	12 1/2	12 1/2

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES	May 8	May 7
Spot	1.58	1.58
3 months	1.58	1.58
6 months	1.58	1.58
1 year	1.58	1.58

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

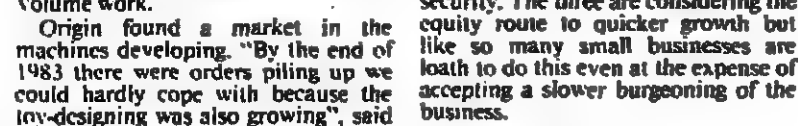
FINANCIAL TRUSTS	May 8	May 7
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00

COMPANY NEWS

COMPANY NEWS	May 8	May 7
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00
AMERICAN EXPRESS	10:00	10:00

BUSINESS TO BUSINESS ☎ 01-278 1326

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES



'You've come about money we owe you? You'll have to wait your turn behind this gentleman'

HOTELS AND LICENSED PREMISES

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

DEVELOPERS, PROMOTERS
Investors required in development of 6250 acre tract
containing 220,000 sq. ft. of
land. Call 1-800-368-3686 or
1-800-368-3686.

RENTALS 0843 6891
RENTALS 0843 6891
Extraordinary income potential.
(Larwine 01 221 5155)

For full details write to P. Carmichael, Rutherford Rutherford Ave. Station Rd. Hampton WV2 2JH 090218

HOTELS AND LICENSED PREMISES

ment. Prior to its appearing, we will
insertion.
display £23 per single column centi-
est The Times, Shirley Margalle,
ers Ltd, Freeport, London WC1X 8H.

OF INSERTION _____
 (space allow time for posting and processing)

Willey hits out for his seventh century

IN BRIEF

Seasoning lets Lyon salt away a position

John Lyon of St Helena, England's most experienced amateur boxer, is in the team for the European championships in Budapest at the end of the month despite losing his ABA title last year to Mexico's Jorge Elgueta.

Although Epton won the lightweight championship at Wembley last week, having beaten Lyon at a qualifying stage, Epton's lack of international experience has ruled him out of the tough tournament. Epton is one of five ABA champions in the England team for the multi-nation Acropolis Cup in Athens on June 21-28.

TEAMS: European Championships: Light: England (Lyon, St Helena); Heavyweight: Scotland (McDonald); Middleweight: Scotland (McDonald); Heavyweight: Scotland (McDonald).

RUGBY UNION: The Vancouver Island Crusaders will play a Scotland XV containing eight full internationals in Vancouver in the opening game of the Scot's five-match North American tour on Wednesday night.

HOCKEY: David Cawthorne has resigned his appointment as manager of the England indoor team for private reasons. He had been associated with the indoor game in England since 1972.

ATHLETICS: Sebastian Coe opens his 1985 track programme when he turns out for Harrogate in the GRE Division 1 match at Alexander Stadium, Birmingham, on Saturday.

RUGBY LEAGUE: Oldham hooker Alan McCulloch, sent off against Leeds last month, was suspended for six matches by the disciplinary committee yesterday. Other suspensions: Kevin Tamm (Widnes), four games; Ricky Winstanley (Salford), three games; Malcolm Flynn (Barrow), two games.

FOOTBALL: The Football Association has announced that it will be holding a series of seminars for club managers in the coming months. The seminars will be held at various venues across the country and will cover a wide range of topics, including player welfare, club finances, and the role of the manager.

CRICKET: The England cricket team will be touring the West Indies in the coming months. The tour will include matches against the West Indies national team and several first-class matches.

BASEBALL: The New York Yankees will be playing the Boston Red Sox in the opening game of the 1985 season. The game will be held at Yankee Stadium on Thursday night.

BASEBALL: The Los Angeles Dodgers will be playing the St. Louis Cardinals in the opening game of the 1985 season. The game will be held at Dodger Stadium on Thursday night.

BASEBALL: The Chicago Cubs will be playing the Pittsburgh Pirates in the opening game of the 1985 season. The game will be held at Wrigley Field on Thursday night.

BASEBALL: The Philadelphia Phillies will be playing the New York Mets in the opening game of the 1985 season. The game will be held at Veterans Stadium on Thursday night.

BASEBALL: The San Francisco Giants will be playing the San Diego Padres in the opening game of the 1985 season. The game will be held at Candlestick Park on Thursday night.

BASEBALL: The Los Angeles Angels will be playing the Texas Rangers in the opening game of the 1985 season. The game will be held at Anaheim Stadium on Thursday night.

BASEBALL: The Oakland Athletics will be playing the Seattle Mariners in the opening game of the 1985 season. The game will be held at Oakland Coliseum on Thursday night.

BASEBALL: The Boston Red Sox will be playing the New York Yankees in the opening game of the 1985 season. The game will be held at Fenway Park on Thursday night.

BASEBALL: The Los Angeles Dodgers will be playing the St. Louis Cardinals in the opening game of the 1985 season. The game will be held at Dodger Stadium on Thursday night.

BASEBALL: The Chicago Cubs will be playing the Pittsburgh Pirates in the opening game of the 1985 season. The game will be held at Wrigley Field on Thursday night.

BASEBALL: The Philadelphia Phillies will be playing the New York Mets in the opening game of the 1985 season. The game will be held at Veterans Stadium on Thursday night.

BASEBALL: The San Francisco Giants will be playing the San Diego Padres in the opening game of the 1985 season. The game will be held at Candlestick Park on Thursday night.

BASEBALL: The Los Angeles Angels will be playing the Texas Rangers in the opening game of the 1985 season. The game will be held at Anaheim Stadium on Thursday night.

BASEBALL: The Oakland Athletics will be playing the Seattle Mariners in the opening game of the 1985 season. The game will be held at Oakland Coliseum on Thursday night.

BASEBALL: The Boston Red Sox will be playing the New York Yankees in the opening game of the 1985 season. The game will be held at Fenway Park on Thursday night.

BASEBALL: The Los Angeles Dodgers will be playing the St. Louis Cardinals in the opening game of the 1985 season. The game will be held at Dodger Stadium on Thursday night.

BASEBALL: The Chicago Cubs will be playing the Pittsburgh Pirates in the opening game of the 1985 season. The game will be held at Wrigley Field on Thursday night.

BASEBALL: The Philadelphia Phillies will be playing the New York Mets in the opening game of the 1985 season. The game will be held at Veterans Stadium on Thursday night.

BASEBALL: The San Francisco Giants will be playing the San Diego Padres in the opening game of the 1985 season. The game will be held at Candlestick Park on Thursday night.

BASEBALL: The Los Angeles Angels will be playing the Texas Rangers in the opening game of the 1985 season. The game will be held at Anaheim Stadium on Thursday night.

BASEBALL: The Oakland Athletics will be playing the Seattle Mariners in the opening game of the 1985 season. The game will be held at Oakland Coliseum on Thursday night.

BASEBALL: The Boston Red Sox will be playing the New York Yankees in the opening game of the 1985 season. The game will be held at Fenway Park on Thursday night.

BASEBALL: The Los Angeles Dodgers will be playing the St. Louis Cardinals in the opening game of the 1985 season. The game will be held at Dodger Stadium on Thursday night.

BASEBALL: The Chicago Cubs will be playing the Pittsburgh Pirates in the opening game of the 1985 season. The game will be held at Wrigley Field on Thursday night.

BASEBALL: The Philadelphia Phillies will be playing the New York Mets in the opening game of the 1985 season. The game will be held at Veterans Stadium on Thursday night.

BASEBALL: The San Francisco Giants will be playing the San Diego Padres in the opening game of the 1985 season. The game will be held at Candlestick Park on Thursday night.

BASEBALL: The Los Angeles Angels will be playing the Texas Rangers in the opening game of the 1985 season. The game will be held at Anaheim Stadium on Thursday night.

BASEBALL: The Oakland Athletics will be playing the Seattle Mariners in the opening game of the 1985 season. The game will be held at Oakland Coliseum on Thursday night.

BASEBALL: The Boston Red Sox will be playing the New York Yankees in the opening game of the 1985 season. The game will be held at Fenway Park on Thursday night.

Almushmir to make good use of stamina and fitness

By Mandarin

Almushmir, a progressive son of Kris, can make full use of his fitness advantage to beat the Derby outsiders. Koffi and Phardante in the Hawthorn Stakes at Lingfield Park this afternoon.

My selection, like many of John Dunlop's horses, took time to show any worthwhile form as a two-year-old, but wound up his first campaign with victories at Haydock Park and Doncaster. On his seasonal reappearance at Epsom, Almushmir was given plenty to do by Willie Carson but ran on well to finish second to Geoff Lewis's highly rated colt, King Luthier, who had the benefit of a previous outing.

As Almushmir's juvenile successes were over eight and 10 furlongs, it appears that stamina is his strong suit and if Carson makes more use of this asset today, his rivals may find it hard to stay with him in the closing stages.

Phardante, a 40-1 chance for the Derby, is Guy Harwood's first runner for 13 days. His two-year-old form is undoubtedly superior to that of my selection, but he does not appear to have as much scope and, in any case, the Pubs-borough runners are probably best watched for the time being.

Koffi, 50-1 for Epsom, made an impressive winning debut at Newmarket in August, but failed narrowly to give Sir Sabona at Kempton Park the following month. This German-bred colt is likely to need the run, but may still give Almushmir most to do.

Henry The Lion represents

Henry Cecil, but he is not a member of the Warren Place A team and failed to cut any ice against Formaz at Bath 10 days ago.

Sieve Cauten, who partners Henry The Lion, has better prospects on Fuller in the second division of the Ginevra Guineas Sweepstakes. Clive Britain's colt stepped up on his previous form when fourth to Vertige at Ascot last week.

In the first division of this race, Oscura is a confident choice to step up on her second to Etiole D'Amore at the Craven meeting.

Carson, aboard Almushmir in the opener, can complete a double on the fourth of the Charles Heidsieck Champagne Handicap. Robert Armstrong's colt ran two sound races in the space of six days at the end of last month when second to Party Game at Windsor and Dorking Lad at Sandown.

Compensation awaits. For the day's best bet, though, I look to Hamilton Park. Holly Buoy, makes a significantly quick reappearance in the Camerons Handicap after finishing a good second to True Heritage in a slightly better race at Redcar on Tuesday.

I particularly like the booking of that excellent 5lb claimer, Adam Shoultis, who won on four of his 10 rides for Mary Reveley last year and has already scored twice on Air Command for the shrewd Saltburn-by-the-Sea trainer this season. He partners Holly Buoy for the first time today.

Henry The Lion represents

Henry Cecil, but he is not a member of the Warren Place A team and failed to cut any ice against Formaz at Bath 10 days ago.

Sieve Cauten, who partners Henry The Lion, has better prospects on Fuller in the second division of the Ginevra Guineas Sweepstakes. Clive Britain's colt stepped up on his previous form when fourth to Vertige at Ascot last week.

In the first division of this race, Oscura is a confident choice to step up on her second to Etiole D'Amore at the Craven meeting.

Carson, aboard Almushmir in the opener, can complete a double on the fourth of the Charles Heidsieck Champagne Handicap. Robert Armstrong's colt ran two sound races in the space of six days at the end of last month when second to Party Game at Windsor and Dorking Lad at Sandown.

Compensation awaits. For the day's best bet, though, I look to Hamilton Park. Holly Buoy, makes a significantly quick reappearance in the Camerons Handicap after finishing a good second to True Heritage in a slightly better race at Redcar on Tuesday.

I particularly like the booking of that excellent 5lb claimer, Adam Shoultis, who won on four of his 10 rides for Mary Reveley last year and has already scored twice on Air Command for the shrewd Saltburn-by-the-Sea trainer this season. He partners Holly Buoy for the first time today.

Henry The Lion represents

Henry Cecil, but he is not a member of the Warren Place A team and failed to cut any ice against Formaz at Bath 10 days ago.

Sieve Cauten, who partners Henry The Lion, has better prospects on Fuller in the second division of the Ginevra Guineas Sweepstakes. Clive Britain's colt stepped up on his previous form when fourth to Vertige at Ascot last week.

In the first division of this race, Oscura is a confident choice to step up on her second to Etiole D'Amore at the Craven meeting.

Carson, aboard Almushmir in the opener, can complete a double on the fourth of the Charles Heidsieck Champagne Handicap. Robert Armstrong's colt ran two sound races in the space of six days at the end of last month when second to Party Game at Windsor and Dorking Lad at Sandown.

Compensation awaits. For the day's best bet, though, I look to Hamilton Park. Holly Buoy, makes a significantly quick reappearance in the Camerons Handicap after finishing a good second to True Heritage in a slightly better race at Redcar on Tuesday.

I particularly like the booking of that excellent 5lb claimer, Adam Shoultis, who won on four of his 10 rides for Mary Reveley last year and has already scored twice on Air Command for the shrewd Saltburn-by-the-Sea trainer this season. He partners Holly Buoy for the first time today.

Henry The Lion represents

Henry Cecil, but he is not a member of the Warren Place A team and failed to cut any ice against Formaz at Bath 10 days ago.

Sieve Cauten, who partners Henry The Lion, has better prospects on Fuller in the second division of the Ginevra Guineas Sweepstakes. Clive Britain's colt stepped up on his previous form when fourth to Vertige at Ascot last week.

In the first division of this race, Oscura is a confident choice to step up on her second to Etiole D'Amore at the Craven meeting.

Carson, aboard Almushmir in the opener, can complete a double on the fourth of the Charles Heidsieck Champagne Handicap. Robert Armstrong's colt ran two sound races in the space of six days at the end of last month when second to Party Game at Windsor and Dorking Lad at Sandown.

Compensation awaits. For the day's best bet, though, I look to Hamilton Park. Holly Buoy, makes a significantly quick reappearance in the Camerons Handicap after finishing a good second to True Heritage in a slightly better race at Redcar on Tuesday.

I particularly like the booking of that excellent 5lb claimer, Adam Shoultis, who won on four of his 10 rides for Mary Reveley last year and has already scored twice on Air Command for the shrewd Saltburn-by-the-Sea trainer this season. He partners Holly Buoy for the first time today.

Henry The Lion represents

Henry Cecil, but he is not a member of the Warren Place A team and failed to cut any ice against Formaz at Bath 10 days ago.

Sieve Cauten, who partners Henry The Lion, has better prospects on Fuller in the second division of the Ginevra Guineas Sweepstakes. Clive Britain's colt stepped up on his previous form when fourth to Vertige at Ascot last week.

In the first division of this race, Oscura is a confident choice to step up on her second to Etiole D'Amore at the Craven meeting.

Carson, aboard Almushmir in the opener, can complete a double on the fourth of the Charles Heidsieck Champagne Handicap. Robert Armstrong's colt ran two sound races in the space of six days at the end of last month when second to Party Game at Windsor and Dorking Lad at Sandown.

Compensation awaits. For the day's best bet, though, I look to Hamilton Park. Holly Buoy, makes a significantly quick reappearance in the Camerons Handicap after finishing a good second to True Heritage in a slightly better race at Redcar on Tuesday.

I particularly like the booking of that excellent 5lb claimer, Adam Shoultis, who won on four of his 10 rides for Mary Reveley last year and has already scored twice on Air Command for the shrewd Saltburn-by-the-Sea trainer this season. He partners Holly Buoy for the first time today.

Henry The Lion represents

Henry Cecil, but he is not a member of the Warren Place A team and failed to cut any ice against Formaz at Bath 10 days ago.

Sieve Cauten, who partners Henry The Lion, has better prospects on Fuller in the second division of the Ginevra Guineas Sweepstakes. Clive Britain's colt stepped up on his previous form when fourth to Vertige at Ascot last week.

In the first division of this race, Oscura is a confident choice to step up on her second to Etiole D'Amore at the Craven meeting.

Carson, aboard Almushmir in the opener, can complete a double on the fourth of the Charles Heidsieck Champagne Handicap. Robert Armstrong's colt ran two sound races in the space of six days at the end of last month when second to Party Game at Windsor and Dorking Lad at Sandown.

Compensation awaits. For the day's best bet, though, I look to Hamilton Park. Holly Buoy, makes a significantly quick reappearance in the Camerons Handicap after finishing a good second to True Heritage in a slightly better race at Redcar on Tuesday.

I particularly like the booking of that excellent 5lb claimer, Adam Shoultis, who won on four of his 10 rides for Mary Reveley last year and has already scored twice on Air Command for the shrewd Saltburn-by-the-Sea trainer this season. He partners Holly Buoy for the first time today.

Henry The Lion represents

Henry Cecil, but he is not a member of the Warren Place A team and failed to cut any ice against Formaz at Bath 10 days ago.

Sieve Cauten, who partners Henry The Lion, has better prospects on Fuller in the second division of the Ginevra Guineas Sweepstakes. Clive Britain's colt stepped up on his previous form when fourth to Vertige at Ascot last week.

In the first division of this race, Oscura is a confident choice to step up on her second to Etiole D'Amore at the Craven meeting.

Carson, aboard Almushmir in the opener, can complete a double on the fourth of the Charles Heidsieck Champagne Handicap. Robert Armstrong's colt ran two sound races in the space of six days at the end of last month when second to Party Game at Windsor and Dorking Lad at Sandown.

Compensation awaits. For the day's best bet, though, I look to Hamilton Park. Holly Buoy, makes a significantly quick reappearance in the Camerons Handicap after finishing a good second to True Heritage in a slightly better race at Redcar on Tuesday.

I particularly like the booking of that excellent 5lb claimer, Adam Shoultis, who won on four of his 10 rides for Mary Reveley last year and has already scored twice on Air Command for the shrewd Saltburn-by-the-Sea trainer this season. He partners Holly Buoy for the first time today.

Henry The Lion represents

Henry Cecil, but he is not a member of the Warren Place A team and failed to cut any ice against Formaz at Bath 10 days ago.

Sieve Cauten, who partners Henry The Lion, has better prospects on Fuller in the second division of the Ginevra Guineas Sweepstakes. Clive Britain's colt stepped up on his previous form when fourth to Vertige at Ascot last week.

In the first division of this race, Oscura is a confident choice to step up on her second to Etiole D'Amore at the Craven meeting.

Carson, aboard Almushmir in the opener, can complete a double on the fourth of the Charles Heidsieck Champagne Handicap. Robert Armstrong's colt ran two sound races in the space of six days at the end of last month when second to Party Game at Windsor and Dorking Lad at Sandown.

Compensation awaits. For the day's best bet, though, I look to Hamilton Park. Holly Buoy, makes a significantly quick reappearance in the Camerons Handicap after finishing a good second to True Heritage in a slightly better race at Redcar on Tuesday.

I particularly like the booking of that excellent 5lb claimer, Adam Shoultis, who won on four of his 10 rides for Mary Reveley last year and has already scored twice on Air Command for the shrewd Saltburn-by-the-Sea trainer this season. He partners Holly Buoy for the first time today.

Henry The Lion represents

Henry Cecil, but he is not a member of the Warren Place A team and failed to cut any ice against Formaz at Bath 10 days ago.

Sieve Cauten, who partners Henry The Lion, has better prospects on Fuller in the second division of the Ginevra Guineas Sweepstakes. Clive Britain's colt stepped up on his previous form when fourth to Vertige at Ascot last week.

In the first division of this race, Oscura is a confident choice to step up on her second to Etiole D'Amore at the Craven meeting.

Carson, aboard Almushmir in the opener, can complete a double on the fourth of the Charles Heidsieck Champagne Handicap. Robert Armstrong's colt ran two sound races in the space of six days at the end of last month when second to Party Game at Windsor and Dorking Lad at Sandown.

Compensation awaits. For the day's best bet, though, I look to Hamilton Park. Holly Buoy, makes a significantly quick reappearance in the Camerons Handicap after finishing a good second to True Heritage in a slightly better race at Redcar on Tuesday.

I particularly like the booking of that excellent 5lb claimer, Adam Shoultis, who won on four of his 10 rides for Mary Reveley last year and has already scored twice on Air Command for the shrewd Saltburn-by-the-Sea trainer this season. He partners Holly Buoy for the first time today.

Henry The Lion represents

Henry Cecil, but he is not a member of the Warren Place A team and failed to cut any ice against Formaz at Bath 10 days ago.

Sieve Cauten, who partners Henry The Lion, has better prospects on Fuller in the second division of the Ginevra Guineas Sweepstakes. Clive Britain's colt stepped up on his previous form when fourth to Vertige at Ascot last week.

In the first division of this race, Oscura is a confident choice to step up on her second to Etiole D'Amore at the Craven meeting.

Carson, aboard Almushmir in the opener, can complete a double on the fourth of the Charles Heidsieck Champagne Handicap. Robert Armstrong's colt ran two sound races in the space of six days at the end of last month when second to Party Game at Windsor and Dorking Lad at Sandown.

Compensation awaits. For the day's best bet, though, I look to Hamilton Park. Holly Buoy, makes a significantly quick reappearance in the Camerons Handicap after finishing a good second to True Heritage in a slightly better race at Redcar on Tuesday.

I particularly like the booking of that excellent 5lb claimer, Adam Shoultis, who won on four of his 10 rides for Mary Reveley last year and has already scored twice on Air Command for the shrewd Saltburn-by-the-Sea trainer this season. He partners Holly Buoy for the first time today.

Henry The Lion represents

Henry Cecil, but he is not a member of the Warren Place A team and failed to cut any ice against Formaz at Bath 10 days ago.

Sieve Cauten, who partners Henry The Lion, has better prospects on Fuller in the second division of the Ginevra Guineas Sweepstakes. Clive Britain's colt stepped up on his previous form when fourth to Vertige at Ascot last week.

In the first division of this race, Oscura is a confident choice to step up on her second to Etiole D'Amore at the Craven meeting.

Carson, aboard Almushmir in the opener, can complete a double on the fourth of the Charles Heidsieck Champagne Handicap. Robert Armstrong's colt ran two sound races in the space of six days at the end of last month when second to Party Game at Windsor and Dorking Lad at Sandown.

Compensation awaits. For the day's best bet, though, I look to Hamilton Park. Holly Buoy, makes a significantly quick reappearance in the Camerons Handicap after finishing a good second to True Heritage in a slightly better race at Redcar on Tuesday.

I particularly like the booking of that excellent 5lb claimer, Adam Shoultis, who won on four of his 10 rides for Mary Reveley last year and has already scored twice on Air Command for the shrewd Saltburn-by-the-Sea trainer this season. He partners Holly Buoy for the first time today.

Henry The Lion represents

Henry Cecil, but he is not a member of the Warren Place A team and failed to cut any ice against Formaz at Bath 10 days ago.

Sieve Cauten, who partners Henry The Lion, has better prospects on Fuller in the second division of the Ginevra Guineas Sweepstakes. Clive Britain's colt stepped up on his previous form when fourth to Vertige at Ascot last week.

In the first division of this race, Oscura is a confident choice to step up on her second to Etiole D'Amore at the Craven meeting.

Carson, aboard Almushmir in the opener, can complete a double on the fourth of the Charles Heidsieck Champagne Handicap. Robert Armstrong's colt ran two sound races in the space of six days at the end of last month when second to Party Game at Windsor and Dorking Lad at Sandown.

Compensation awaits. For the day's best bet, though, I look to Hamilton Park. Holly Buoy, makes a significantly quick reappearance in the Camerons Handicap after finishing a good second to True Heritage in a slightly better race at Redcar on Tuesday.

I particularly like the booking of that excellent 5lb claimer, Adam Shoultis, who won on four of his 10 rides for Mary Reveley last year and has already scored twice on Air Command for the shrewd Saltburn-by-the-Sea trainer this season. He partners Holly Buoy for the first time today.

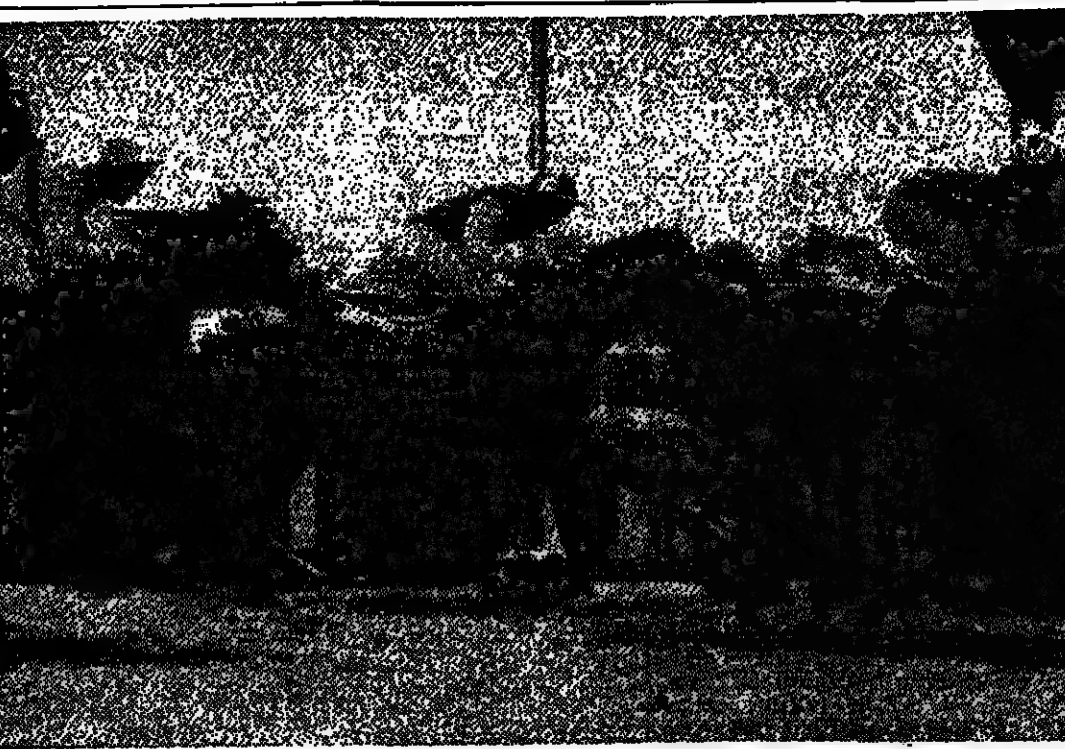
Henry The Lion represents

Henry Cecil, but he is not a member of the Warren Place A team and failed to cut any ice against Formaz at Bath 10 days ago.

Sieve Cauten, who partners Henry The Lion, has better prospects on Fuller in the second division of the Ginevra Guineas Sweepstakes. Clive Britain's colt stepped up on his previous form when fourth to Vertige at Ascot last week.

In the first division of this race, Oscura is a confident choice to step up on her second to Etiole D'Amore at the Craven meeting.

RACING: HILLS AND THOMSON WIN BOTH GROUP RACES ON FINAL DAY OF CHESTER



Seismic Wave masters Wagoner and Corinth in the Ormonde Stakes to spark a treble for Brent Thomson

Sangster team on crest of a wave

By Michael Seely

Brent Thomson and Robert Sangster stole the honours on the closing afternoon of Chester's three-day meeting yesterday. Carrying the colours of the man who has been Britain's leading owner five times in the past eight seasons, the 27-year-old Thomson landed a big-race double for Barry Hills by winning the Ormonde Stakes with Seismic Wave and the Dee Stakes with Seismic Wave. Sangster went on to complete a 356-1 treble when Chantrelle romped home in the Eaton Handicap for Bill Watts.

Seismic Wave, with only a solitary victory to his credit as a two-year-old at Doncaster, nearly threw away his chance by stumbling at the start. Producing a storming run in the home straight, the four-year-old sangster decisively to beat last year's Doncaster Cup winner, Wagoner, by a length and a half with Corinth a head away, third. Rostova, the favourite, was only a yard off the pace to finish fourth.

Hills's horses have certainly hit form with a vengeance as the sun has dried the Berkshire gallops. "Seismic Wave has been rather disappointing," the Lambourn trainer said. "We had been hoping to see him bring his best to a mile, but he told Robert that I had a good feeling that the horse needed a distance of ground. The Geoffrey Freer stakes at Newbury to August will now probably be his main objective."

Infancy was giving Hills his sixth victory in the Dee stakes when proving too strong for Turcador in the final furlong. Vertige, favourite at 11-8 to continue Henry Cecil's streak of four wins in the Gold Cup, was dropped out of contention on the final bend and came in last but one.

The lightly-raced Infancy is clearly an improving three-year-old and will be a force to be reckoned with in the group races that lie ahead. "We'll probably go for the King Edward VII Stakes at Royal Ascot and after that the Irish Derby," Hills continued. The trainer also had good news of Royal Harmony, who put up such a promising Derby trial when fourth to Shadwell in last Saturday's 2,000 Guineas.

"He's taken the race well. The colt will gallop tomorrow morning and after that will decide whether to take on Las Arcs in the Mecca Dante Stakes at York, or wait for the Prix Lupin at Longchamp on May 19. Both races are over an extended 10 furlongs, but I don't want him to tackle a mile and a half until Epsom."

Fortune certainly changes with bewildering rapidity in the racing game. Under a fortnight ago, Seismic Wave was a 2,000 Guineas favourite, but now he is a 50-1 shot. "I'm not sure if it's a good or bad thing," said Hills. "He's a bit of a character, but he's a bit of a character."

Hamilton Park, 100-1 for Epsom, made an impressive winning debut at Newmarket in August, but failed narrowly to give Sir Sabona at Kempton Park the following month. This German-bred colt is likely to need the run, but may still give Almushmir most to do.

Henry The Lion represents

Henry Cecil, but he is not a member of the Warren Place A team and failed to cut any ice against Formaz at Bath 10 days ago.

Sieve Cauten, who partners Henry The Lion, has better prospects on Fuller in the second division of the Ginevra Guineas Sweepstakes. Clive Britain's colt stepped up on his previous form when fourth to Vertige at Ascot last week.

In the first division of this race, Oscura is a confident choice to step up on her second to Etiole D'Amore at the

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

[illegible]

Mitterrand threat to boycott summits

From Eduardo Cuié
Paris

President Mitterrand yesterday said that he may not attend next year's economic summit in Japan of the world's most industrialized nations, after describing the annual gathering as "a would-be institution without rules, a bureaucracy, and a closed arena where partners oppose each other".

In an informal conversation with reporters at the Elysée Palace, M. Mitterrand tried to minimize the differences at last week's summit in Bonn, notably in the issues of new trade talks and the American Star Wars project. The French President found himself isolated on both issues from the six other countries at the summit, and he was reportedly furious when Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany joined the Americans in calling for a new round of trade talks to begin early next year.

He said yesterday that the West German attitude on trade talks, known as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), was "regrettable and unfortunate" but the issue would not affect the overall relationship between the two countries.

M. Mitterrand is known for some time to have been unhappy with the annual summit, the idea of his predecessor M. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. Conceived as an opportunity for the leaders of the US, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Canada and Japan to meet informally, the view taken on a life of their own, encumbered by layers of ministers and other aides and held under the glaring eyes of the world's press.

Other leaders are known also to believe that the gatherings have taken on a life of their own and raise unwarranted public expectations.

Ironically it was M. Mitterrand who, as host of the 1982 summit, organized a spectacular show for his guests, choosing the palace at Versailles for the talks and including a fireworks display and sumptuous meals prepared by a cluster of France's finest chefs.

Queen's reconciliation theme for islanders

From Michael Horsnell, Jersey

The Queen urged a spirit of reconciliation in a special message to her subjects in the Channel Islands yesterday as they celebrated the 40th anniversary of their liberation from five years of German occupation.

Wearing the red and white colours of Jersey, the Duchess of Kent read the Queen's message to 3,000 excited islanders during an ecumenical thanksgiving service at a park in St Helier.

Earlier, she had delivered the same address, after taking the salute from armed service units, in the Market Square on the sister island of Guernsey, where memories of the arrival of the Wehrmacht's 319th Division on British soil in 1940, and the subsequent years of deprivation remain equally vivid.

In her address to "my most loyal people in the Channel Islands", the Queen, who last visited them in 1978, paid tribute to their courage and devotion.

The Queen, who is otherwise known here as the Duke of Normandy in respect to its ancient Norman heritage, added: "In sending you my best wishes on this most important occasion, it is my earnest desire that in remembering the past we should now work towards a future in which all nations may live together in peace and harmony, free of fear".

The appeal for a spirit of reconciliation on the islands which constitute the Crown's oldest possessions was reiterated by the Duchess of Kent when she read from chapter 12 of the Epistle to the Romans that those who persecute are to be blessed, and that vengeance is the Lord's.

The theme will be welcomed by those such as Mr Royden Falla, Guernsey's "Chancellor of the Exchequer", for whom the days of difficult relations with the mainland have passed, and for those who have forgotten the painful period when some accused others of fraternizing with the Germans.

Mr Falla, president of the island's advisory and finance committee, said: "I feel we should now be friends in Europe, and while still being delighted to be free, we should not show enmity to our former

enemies, or do anything which will arouse sharp differences."

Mr René Liron, aged 59, a trade union official in Jersey, said: "I am not bitter, I have said too often for that. But I was one of those who remained on the islands, a young man of 14 when they came, and I cannot stand Germans. I remember being interrogated for minor misdemeanours; I remember wearing cloths that would not fit and having no shoes; I remember being cut off from the rest of the world. While there are people like me around, we shall never forget."

Mrs Jackie Baber, aged 51, from St Peter Port, Guernsey, said: "Liberation Day means freedom from the oppressor. When I think of the occupation, I feel my childhood was taken away."

It was King George VI who said on VE-Day in a message which went to the hearts of Channel Islanders: "Let us remember those who will not come back."

That message was remembered more forcefully yesterday than the new theme as children laid posies on the graves of soldiers in the Allied War Cemetery at Howard Davis Park, St Helier.

In another moving ceremony wreaths were laid by local and foreign dignitaries at Westmount Cemetery in Jersey, where hundreds of slave labourers brought in by the Germans to build the huge fortifications, which still ring the islands off the French coast lie.

An attaché from the Soviet Embassy in London, whose 2,000 compatriots were among the worst sufferers, paid tribute together with representatives of Poland, Spain and France.

The Duchess who unveiled a stone commemorating the anniversary in Guernsey at Victoria Slipway at St Peter Port, where the liberation forces landed, brought smiles and cheers from the large crowd when she allowed Stuart Clemence, aged 10, broke through the security cordon, to take her photograph and shake her hand.

Last night, the Duchess was attending a liberation ball at Fort Regent in Jersey, before watching a fireworks display at the end of the second day of her three-day island-hopping tour.



The Duchess being greeted by Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter Le Cheminant, the islands' Lieutenant Governor, and his wife.



The celebrants marking the anniversary (Photographs: John Manning)

Letter from Hongkong

Rickshaws and an electronic loop

Hong Kong drivers will soon be "looping the loop" in road tolls if a unique new electronic charging system proves effective after trials lasting until June.

Despite big road-building programmes, the territory's main built-up districts are heavily congested with every kind of traffic, not excluding a very few rickshaws pulled by very old men who are being phased out as unrepresentative of Hong Kong's sharply modern image.

Eighteen electronic loops have been installed beneath the road surfaces surrounding the central district of Hong Kong Island. These are activated by specially fitted registration plates on vehicles entering or leaving the area, whose owners will be charged accordingly for use of the roads.

The alternative would have been toll-booths, as in Singapore, but these are considered less equitable than the electronic system. The Government claims that, if the new system does not go into operation, there will have to be higher road and vehicle taxes for everybody, including those who make less use of the more congested highways.

Many people are sceptical about the loop system, but it is being given a chance to prove itself in an experiment involving 2,600 vehicles of all types.

Hong Kong has seen a decline in the number of private cars registered over the past few years. The economic recession of the early 1980s helped account for this, but the main factor is the increasing difficulty in finding parking space and avoiding fines and high garage bills.

The police here work on the principle that no parking is permitted anywhere on public highways, except where a notice specifically authorizes it. Those who can afford it hire drivers, while other people are increasingly turning to taxis and other public transport, including the hand-operated double-decker trams.

The 13,000 taxis of Hong Kong and urban Kowloon, not counting the New Territories - provide a passable service, and by British stan-

dards they are cheap, but there are frequent language problems and some drivers make a speciality of swindling tourists.

Recently the Government has looked horns with the franchised China Motor Bus company, which operates on Hong Kong Island and has been frequently criticized for low standards of maintenance and safety. CMB and its sister company across the harbour, Kowloon Motor Bus, have been involved in a number of bad accidents in which people have been killed. On the other day a double-decker bus fell on its side. Some of the driving is horrific.

The Problem of commuting has been kept within manageable limits only because of the roughly 16,000 public light buses, or minibuses, which carry a maximum of 14 passengers cheaply to most destinations.

But the Cross Harbour Tunnel Company, also a franchised body, is objecting strongly to the Government's plans to increase its revenue. It already costs more than £1 to cross the harbour by the more than mile-long tunnel, and there is talk of building another.

The underground Mass Transit Railway is being expanded, but it is never new routes and already makes a big contribution to easing congestion on the roads.

Transport, like everything else in Hong Kong, is big money. In the sticky six-month-long summer, few people are prepared to walk or cycle substantial distances and with the proliferation of multi-storey blocks one often seems to spend more time travelling up and down than back and forth.

In 12 years' time, Hong Kong will revert to Chinese sovereignty. Already swarms of mainland officials are being guided round the concrete jungle to inspect the future "special administration region" of the people's republic. Peking has promised that only local people will be entrusted with the government of Hong Kong and after a few days here the mainland cadres may well be glad to let them.

David Bonavia

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

Princess Anne, Chancellor of the University of London, attends the Royal Veterinary College Students' Society Annual Ball at the Empire Rooms, Tottenham Court Road, London, 7.30.

Princess Margaret attends a luncheon given by the Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers at their headquarters in Munmouth, Gwent. In the afternoon she opens the new British Legion Residential Home, Hammett Court, Monmouth, 2.30.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, patron, The Girls' Public Day School Trust, opens the Centenary Building, Shrewsbury High School, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, 11.25.

Princess Alexandra opens St

Michael's Hospice at Barchester, Herefordshire, 2, and opens the Lindsey Price Almshouses of the Hereford Municipal Charities at Brinknell Close, Hereford, 3.30.

New exhibitions

Women's Art in Wales: Newport Museum and Art Gallery, John Ford St, Newport, Mon to Thur 10 to 5.30, Fri 10 to 4.30, Sat 9.30 to 4 and closed Sun (ends June 15).

Paintings by Wendy Raphael: Cannel Gallery, Llandovery House, 16 Lynch St, Manchester, 9.30 to 5.30 (ends today).

Musée (concert by the Philip Jones Brass Ensemble, The Muncho, Hildesley, near Wigan, 7.30).

Johnny Morris Children's concert by the Northern Sinfonia, Central Hall, Dolphin Centre, Darlington, 6.30.

Spanish evening by Patricia

Julien and Company, All Saints Church, Hall, Hale Barns, Altrincham, Cheshire, 8.00.

Organ recital on the Great Organ, Liverpool Anglican Cathedral, 12.00.

Piano recital by Peter Katin Theatre Royal, Bury St Edmunds, 7.30.

Concert by the Fine Arts Brass Ensemble, Felfelstone College Chapel, 7.15.

Newbury Spring Festival: Concert by The Faber Trio, St Mary's Church, Shaw-rum-Dunlop, 8.00.

Harp recital by Sharon Gould, Woolley Park, Wantage, 8.00.

Concert by Airedale Symphony Orchestra, Salford Victoria Hall, Bradford, 8.00.

Princess's Pegasus by Timothy Hilton, Wincoburn College, Wincoburn, Eye, Suffolk, 8.

Hogarth by Lindsay Errington, National Gallery, The Mount, Edinburgh, 1.

The War Against Japan by Mr L. Allen, Elver Riverside Lecture Rooms, Stage 1, New Elvet, Durham City, 5.15.

Parliament today

Commons (4.30): Sexual Offences Bill, remaining stages. Generic Substitution (National Health Service) Bill, second reading. Lords (11): Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill and Intoxicating Substances (Supply) Bill, second readings.

Anniversaries

Births: Jean Lannes, Duc de Montebello, a marshal, died 1810. Lecturer: France, 1769. James, 1st Viscount Bryce, diplomat and author of *The American Commonwealth*, Belfast, 1878. Sir Thomas Ligon, grocery merchant and politician, Glasgow, 1850. Gustave Stresemann, statesman, Nobel Peace laureate 1926, Berlin, 1878. Karl Barth, theologian, Basel, 1886. Deaths: George Saxe, navigator of the Pacific coast of North America, Richmond, Surrey, 1798. Paul Revere, folk hero of the American War of Independence and subject of Longfellow's ballad, Boston, Massachusetts, 1818. Sir Henry Stanley, explorer, London, 1904. John Wesley Hyatt, pioneer of the plastics industry, Short Hill, New Jersey, 1922. Joan Crawford, film actress, New York, 1977. The Indian Mutiny began in Meerut, 1857.

£5,000 bonds

Issue	Yield	Price
1986	10.50%	98.50
1987	10.75%	98.25
1988	11.00%	98.00
1989	11.25%	97.75
1990	11.50%	97.50
1991	11.75%	97.25
1992	12.00%	97.00
1993	12.25%	96.75
1994	12.50%	96.50
1995	12.75%	96.25
1996	13.00%	96.00
1997	13.25%	95.75
1998	13.50%	95.50
1999	13.75%	95.25
2000	14.00%	95.00

ENIGMA

4. The second digit of the first number is the sum of the last two digits of the first number. The number formed by the first two digits of the second number is divisible by 10.

Telephone your Enigma solution to 01-482 2424, giving the solution first, then your name, address and telephone number and your version of the Enigma puzzle sentence. Final clue tomorrow.

Food prices

Although asparagus from Spain, the United States and Hungary has been available for some weeks, it is the British variety which excites gourmets, and they should not be disappointed this year. The cold weather, which has held up other spring vegetables, curiously does not greatly affect asparagus. The slower growth in Britain ensures tenderness and delicate flavour, as opposed to spears which shoot up under a hot sun. It comes in five different grades, ranging in price from £1 to £2.40 a pound.

New Egyptian potatoes are down to 17-20p a pound. Canary Island fish, up and Mayan 22-25p. Jersey Royals are slightly cheaper but still about £1 a pound. There is an excellent selection of high quality salad vegetables including celeriac 35-50p, leeks 35-50p each, depending on size; round lettuce 15-22p, and iceberg 70-80p each; radishes 25-40p for 4oz prepacks; spring onions 20-25p a bunch; fish, up and Mayan 22-25p. Lamb prices continue to rise and are up by 4p or 5p on most cuts. Whole leg ranges from £1.62 to £2.46, loin chops £1.78 to £2.88 and whole shoulder 98p to £1.66. New Zealand lamb is also up by a penny or two a pound; whole leg £1.36-£1.94, whole shoulder 78-97p. Beef and pork prices are virtually unchanged.

Some good buys are: Salford chicken drumsticks down to £1.49 for a 2lb pack, and frozen pork butchery shoulder down 30p to 99p a pound. Tinned beef is up, and silveride £1.86 a pound, pork chops £1.16, and frozen Grade A stuffed chicken 54p a pound. Fine Fare fresh chicken without giblets, up to 40p a pound and round steak £2.48. Sainsbury beef rib roast £1.64 and New Zealand lamb loin chops £1.18 a pound. Began New Zealand leg of lamb £1.24 a pound and pork spare ribs 40p.

There is a good range of fish available for the weekend. Cod and pollock are the best value round fish, and lemon sole is the best value flat fish. Haddock and herring are also very good and mink fish at £2.40-£2.80 a lb is much cheaper than it has been for some time. Haddock £1.20-£1.40 a lb, cod fillets £1.70-£1.80 a lb, cod cutlets £1.50-£1.60, cod fillets 78-90p, pollock fillets £1.30-£1.40, place fillets £1.75-£1.85, small whole plaice 80p. Dover sole £1.40-£1.50 and fresh sardines and conger eel 88p-94p a lb.

The safety bicycle was introduced 100 years ago and Friends of the Earth celebrate the anniversary with a campaign to persuade more people to cycle. "It is a cheap, energy-efficient, non-polluting, quick and quiet means of transport." The campaign is also aimed at making roads safer for cyclists.

National Bike Week

The safety bicycle was introduced 100 years ago and Friends of the Earth celebrate the anniversary with a campaign to persuade more people to cycle. "It is a cheap, energy-efficient, non-polluting, quick and quiet means of transport." The campaign is also aimed at making roads safer for cyclists.

The pound

Bank	Rate
Bank of England	1.56
Bank of Ireland	1.56
Bank of Scotland	1.56
Bank of Wales	1.56
Bank of Cyprus	1.56
Bank of Greece	1.56
Bank of Italy	1.56
Bank of Japan	1.56
Bank of Korea	1.56
Bank of Mexico	1.56
Bank of Netherlands	1.56
Bank of Norway	1.56
Bank of Portugal	1.56
Bank of Spain	1.56
Bank of Sweden	1.56
Bank of Switzerland	1.56
Bank of Taiwan	1.56
Bank of Thailand	1.56
Bank of Turkey	1.56
Bank of USA	1.56
Bank of USSR	1.56
Bank of Yugoslavia	1.56

Portfolio

Monday-Saturday record your daily Portfolio. Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total. If you are unable to telephone someone else on your behalf, but they must have your card and call the Times Portfolio line between the stipulated times. No responsibility can be accepted for failure to contact the claims office for any reason within the stipulated times. The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims. Some Times Portfolio cards include minor amendments to the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not invalidated. The wording of Rules 2 and 3 have been amended from earlier versions for clarification purposes. The Game itself is not affected and we continue to be played in exactly the same way as before.

Roads

Wales and West: M5 (Exeter) southbound carriageway closed between junction 28 (Honiton) and junction 29 (Cotterdown) on northbound.

Midlands: M5: Contrailow on northbound carriageway between junction 3 (Birmingham) and junction 4 (Bromsgrove). M6: Roadworks continue between junction 3 (Bedworth) and junction 4 (Leicester), expect delays. M1: Work at Watford Gap with contraflow between junctions 16 (Northampton) and junction 18 (Rugby).

North: A1: Repairs to Bilton Hall Bridge mean delays along A1 near the southern entrance to Tyne Tunnel, contraflow system operates. A580: Road widening along A580 East Lancashire Road, delays between A572 and A574. M6: Resurfacing work along southbound carriageway between junction 41 (Wigan) and junction 44 (Carlisle), contraflow on northbound.

Southwest: A17: Southbound carriageway closed from junction 1 to junction 2 (Larkhall), contraflow on northbound. A85: Single line, lights at Dunbar. A1: Water/gas repairs mean delays westbound at junction of Milton East.

The papers

The Prime Minister is giving M15 a good shake-up, the Daily Mail says. It certainly needs it. At the same time Mrs Thatcher was right to resist suggestions that our security services should be put in bondage to an ombudsman or a Parliamentary Select Committee. For if that happened very likely it would become as timorous and ineffective as the CIA was for a time when it came under the tireless scrutiny of Congress following the Watergate affair.

The Daily Star adds: "For too long British spy intelligence has been a embarrassment at home, and a laughing stock abroad. The Betanney spy case made some of our allies, and the Americans in particular, rightly reluctant to share their strategic secrets with us. Which is why there had to be a shake-up of M15."

Lighting-up time

London 9.08 pm to 4.45 am. Bristol 9.18 pm to 4.55 am. Edinburgh 9.40 pm to 5.25 am. Manchester 9.25 pm to 4.45 am. Portsmouth 9.25 pm to 5.32 am.

London

Yesterday: Temp max 6 pm to 6 pm, 17C (65F), min 5 pm to 6 am, 10C (50F). Humidity, 6 pm, 50 per cent. Rain 24hr to 6 pm, trace. Sun 24hr to 6 pm, 5 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1010.2 mbars.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp, Folkestone, Kent, 22.2C (72F). Lowest day temp, St Albans, 12.2C (54F). Highest night temp, Folkestone, 12.2C (54F).

Our address

Information for inclusion in The Times Information Service should be sent to: Daily News Writers, 1715, The Times, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 9EZ.

Weather forecast

A NE airstream covers the UK but a ridge of high pressure will build over areas during the day.

6am to midnight

London, E Angles, E Midlands, E England: Rather cloudy at first, showers and sunny intervals developing, wind N or NE light, max temp 15C (59F).

SE, Cent S England: Channal Islands: Rain in E at first, showers and sunny intervals developing, wind N or light, max temp 15C (59F).

Mostly dry, sunny periods, wind N or moderate, max temp 15C (59F).

W Midlands, SW England, Wales: Mostly dry, sunny periods, wind N or moderate, max temp 15C (59F).

NW, Cent S England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow: Mostly dry, bright or sunny intervals with N or NE moderate, max temp 14C (57F).

NE Scotland, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Orkney, Shetland: Mostly dry, bright or sunny intervals with N or NE moderate, max temp 14C (57F).

Argyll, NW Scotland, N Ireland: Dry, sunny periods, wind N light or moderate, max temp 14C (57F).

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind northwest, veering N light or moderate, showers. Visibility moderate, locally poor at first, sea slight. ENGLISH CHANNEL: Wind N light or moderate, mainly fair, visibility good, sea slight. ST GEORGE'S CHANNEL: IRISH SEA: Wind N moderate, locally fresh at first, mainly fair, visibility good, sea moderate.

Lighting-up time

London 9.08 pm to 4.45 am. Bristol 9.18 pm to 4.55 am. Edinburgh 9.40 pm to 5.25 am. Manchester 9.25 pm to 4.45 am. Portsmouth 9.25 pm to 5.32 am.

London

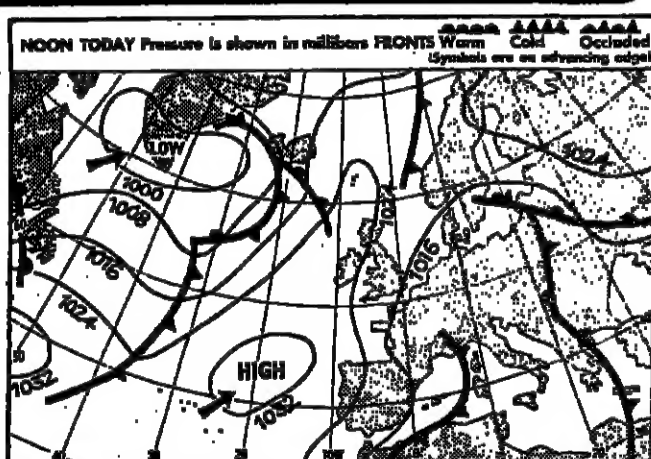
Yesterday: Temp max 6 pm to 6 pm, 17C (65F), min 5 pm to 6 am, 10C (50F). Humidity, 6 pm, 50 per cent. Rain 24hr to 6 pm, trace. Sun 24hr to 6 pm, 5 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1010.2 mbars.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp, Folkestone, Kent, 22.2C (72F). Lowest day temp, St Albans, 12.2C (54F). Highest night temp, Folkestone, 12.2C (54F).

Our address

Information for inclusion in The Times Information Service should be sent to: Daily News Writers, 1715, The Times, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 9EZ.



High tides			
Location	AM	PM	HT
London Bridge	8.32	8.50	6.3
Aberdeen	8.58	9.10	7.7
Avonmouth	11.09	11.27	4.7
Belfast	3.40	3.58	3.0
Bristol	11.09	11.27	4.7
Cardiff	11.09	11.27	4.7
Dover	10.08	10.23	4.5
Edinburgh	11.09	11.27	4.7
Falmouth	10.08	10.23	4.5
Glasgow	11.09	11.27	4.7
Harwich	10.08	10.23	4.5
Holyhead	11.09	11.27	4.7
London	11.09	11.27	4.7
Liverpool	11.09	11.27	4.7
Lowestoft	11.09	11.27	4.7
Malinbeg	11.09	11.27	4.7
Marazion	11.09	11.27	4.7
Mersey	11.09	11.27	4.7
Millport	11.09	11.27	4.7
Oban	11.09	11.27	4.7
Portsmouth	11.09	11.27	4.7
Queenstown	11.09	11.27	4.7
Shetland	11.09	11.27	4.7</